The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Post-office.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, 15 cents per week; 75 cents per month; $9 per year; $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Communications on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and valuable reading for the family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: The year (52 issues), $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ Money must always accompany the order, and in no instance will credit be given to clubs.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1871. NO. 91.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

HARRISBURG.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Webb, of Bradford, Speaker of the House—Wallace Elected Speaker of the Senate—Committee on Apportionment of the State Appointed—Senators Connell and White Introduce Bills for a Constitutional Convention.

SENATE.

Mr. Wallace Elected Speaker.

The Senate convened at three o'clock, the attendance being greater than in the House. Messrs. Miller and Warfel, whose absence was feared, both appeared, and there was a full Senate. Rev. Mr. Griffith, the old Chaplain, opened with prayer.

After the returns of the general election were read, Speaker White alluded to the death of Mr. Watts in the First District. His writ ordering a special election was read. The returns electing Dechert, Democrat, were read, giving Dechert 14,187 votes, and Lindley 12,866.

The new Senators being sworn in, Wallace, for Speaker, and the whole Democratic caucus ticket was elected by one majority—17 to 16.

Speech of Speaker Wallace.

Mr. Wallace said: Senators, accept my thanks for the honor conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the post with impartiality, and I pray not and assume that the administration of the rules and the preservation of the decorum which becomes the Senate. In assuming control of this body for the first time in ten years, we recognize our responsibility, and forgetful of calumnies that have been heaped upon us during all of those years, and faithful always to the great doctrines of free government—long at their ebb, but now approaching their full tide in the public mind—we trust in their power to guide the future. Taking no step backward, it is our mission to remedy the evil of the present. Accomplished facts and their logical sequences are to be justly estimated, and in their light we must build a policy to lead the State and control the nation. Experimental reforms are worse than useless, but healthy progress, under the guidance of established truths, becomes a necessity and duty. To lead in such reforms; to guide our much loved State in such a channel as to increase and develope her resources; to cause her waste places to resound with the hum of busy industry; to give equal and honest representation to every citizen; to retrench in her expenditures; to pay her debts; to check the tide of special legislation; to banish corrupting and debasing influences from the seats of power are objects worthy the intellects and the energies of each of us. The cumbrous and unconstitutional organization during a long term of years, inevitably begets mismanagement and extravagance. The administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth has been no exception to the rule. In the commencement of these wrongs Senators, we invite your cordial co-operation.

The constitution commands us this year to apportion and distribute equally throughout the State, Senators and Representatives. This provision is mandatory. To perform it now is a sworn obligation. To perform it in a spirit of equality, of honesty and of justice, is to faithfully carry out the fundamental American principle, we earnestly invoke you.

The relief of the over-worked Supreme Court demands, and should have, our earliest attention. Special legislation has become a vice of our system. The prevalence of the general rule of law over that of special subjects is nearly within the scope of Legislative action, is now the exception, and special enactments and special privileges are found upon almost every page of our voluminous annual statute book. To reduce this to the rule, to relieve the people by salutary general rules, the presence of which shall be light and equal, seem to be plain duties.

In the correction of the imperfections of administration; in the redress of wrongs that are patent; and in the performance of duties peremptorily enjoined, right and justice are infinitely better guides than the desire for partisan advantage or efforts for party success. Reason, concession and mutual reference in the performance of the duties now before us, will ensure their satisfactory accomplishment and as inflexible will and united purpose in support of vital principles will command their success. In this spirit, the Senate, representing 20,000 citizens of the Commonwealth, for years misrepresented and disfranchised, assume the control of the Pennsylvania Senate—anxious to aid in launching the State upon a career of healthful progress, and well digested reform; earnest in their determination to shape the present so as to control the future; and ready to extend the fraternal grasp to all, who, forgetful of the past, can see the pathway of the State and her people made clear only by economical administration, good government, magnanimous forgiveness and a genuine spirit of world-wide charity.

State Apportionment.

Mr. Lewis, of Berks, moved the appointment of a special committee of five on apportionment of the State.

Mr. White, of Indiana, amended to seven, and the resolution as amended was carried.

Mr. Brandtead, of Carbon, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to report to the Senate as early as possible the Congressional census of 1870 by districts, counties, townships, wards, and townships, and that five hundred copies be printed. Laid over till to-morrow.

Vote of Thanks.

Mr. Randall (Democrat) moved a resolution of thanks to the retiring Speaker, Hon. H. Hanmersly (Republican), for his faithful services for a quarter of a century. Carried unanimously.

Constitutional Reform.

Connell (Republican) introduced a bill providing for a convention to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania; citizens to vote for or against convention on the first Tuesday of June next; the Governor to make proclamation of the result by the first Tuesday of July; members of convention to be elected on the first Tuesday of June; the convention to be composed of 133 members, thirty-two members at large; each voter to vote for sixteen; the convention to meet the first Tuesday of September. This bill has been published extensively.

Mr. White introduced a bill of same import, providing for taking the sense of the people on the second Tuesday of June, calling a convention, and at the same time to elect delegates, thirty-two at large, each elector to vote for sixteen, the balance to be elected in Legislative districts on the cumulative system, the Governor to proclaim the result on the second Tuesday of September, the convention to meet on the second Tuesday of September. The subjects of amendment indicated are abolition of special legislation, increase of the number of members of the Legislature, the lengthening the term of the executive office to four years; making the re-election of Governor unconstitutional; creating the office of Lieutenant Governor, and making it a State Treasurer elective by the people; reform of the judiciary system, and regulation of the appropriations of public funds. Both bills were laid on the table.

In the absence of standing committees Mr. Buckalew moved a select committee of seven on constitutional reform. Carried.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Organization of the House.

The House convened at twelve o'clock. The crowd was large. G. F. Miller, Lutheran minister of Harrisburg, delivered a prayer. The usual preliminaries were gone through. Mr. Webb, Republican, was elected Speaker by a party vote, the Republican majority being ten. Mr. Ellis was the Democratic nominee. Mr. Webb's speech was brief, reaffirming Republican principles and protection and fostering of the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. The balance of the Republican caucus ticket sent last night was then elected. Mr. Skinner moved to substitute Cooper, Democratic, for Evans for Sergeant-at-Arms, in a long speech. It was disagreed to by a party vote, after an excited discussion.

The Democrats had nominated the following: Clerk, T. Spriele Seisenring, Philadelphia; Assistant, John Ferry, Philadelphia; Transcribing Clerks, Cornelius J. Dougherty, A. M. Brumbaugh, John H. Odenwelder, John Todd, V. A. Smarsh; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain J. H. Cooper, of Lawrence, with assistants; Doorkeeper, Josiah Jennings, of Berks; Messenger, John Hassler, of Berks; Postmaster, J. L. Davis, of Montgomery.

Chaplains.

Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, moved an invitation to the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the sessions with prayer, the question of compensation to be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Carried.

The House adjourned at half-past two to meet at eleven to-morrow. The sessions will last from eleven to one, until otherwise ordered.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1871.

Democratic Senators were alarmed to-day on information that Miller, of Cumberland, being, it is reported ill, could not be here to-morrow to vote on organization. Being telegraphed to he promised to be here to-morrow if possible.

Warfel, Republican, of Lancaster, buries his mother-in-law to-morrow and has a very sick child, and may not be here.

The Republican Senatorial caucus this afternoon nominated White for Speaker, Hammersly for Clerk, and Rogers and Cowan for assistants, with nearly all the old officers.

The Republican House caucus this evening nominated Talbot H. Webb for speaker. Webb received thirty-eight votes, McFarlin thirteen.

Selfridge for clerk, and Lee and Small for assistants. Wolfe for sergeant-at-arms.

A. C. Smith, of Dauphin, left the caucus dissatisfied.

Transcribing clerks, T. Harlan, of Chester; G. Halsey, of Luzerne; T. Moorehead, of Erie; B. Eberley, of Lancaster; J. Keiser, of Tioga; Umar Pulaski, of Philadelphia.

Sergeant-at-arms, Wm. J. Owens, of Philadelphia. Assistants, J. G. Ramsey, of Allegheny; M. M. Mott, of Susquehanna; Isaiah Shriver, of Philadelphia.

Doorkeeper, H. E. Sample, of Pittsburgh. Assistants, E. J. Adamson and James Bonebrake, of Allegheny, G. J. Henderson, of Indiana.

Messenger, J. C. Flanagan, of Venango. Assistants, S. L. Kauffman, of Lancaster, O. S. Elliott, of Bedford, James R. Carpenter, of Dauphin.

Postmaster, A. R. Wolf, of Washington.

Postmaster, A. R. McCartney, of Mercer. Assistant, R. A. Cochran, of Washington.

Superintendent of folders, James Rorn, of Philadelphia, with eight assistant folders.

The House Democratic caucus meets to-morrow.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus was long and stormy. Walker was nominated for Speaker and Zeigler for Clerk. John Ahorn, of Philadelphia, was beaten for Sergeant-at-Arms and W. R. Coulhan, of Schuylkill, Randall's man, selected. This was the most hotly contested, the First district claiming this office on account of its recent Democratic victory.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus got through at half past ten, as follows: Assistant Clerks, Timothy A. Sloan, Wm. P. Furey.

Transcribing Clerks, Evans Rehig, H. C. Keyser, Wm. Bayard, Wm. Merrick.

Sergeant-at-Arms, John P. Coulhan. Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, J. R. Dunbar, J. A. Duncan.

Postmaster, J. H. Beale.

Doorkeeper—Mordecai Willard. Assistants, Frank Wells, John Dietz.

Messenger, John Keefer. Assistants, Jacob Paul, Herman Kretz.

Superintendent of Folding Room—Jos. G. Gowant, and six pasters.

Miller's physician telegraphs he will be here to-morrow.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The Treasury Question—A New Shuffle—The Friends of Mackey and the Democrats to Coalesce—Plots and Counter Plots—Report of Commissioners of Sinking Fund—What General Irwin's Administration Has Accomplished.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1871.

A new phase has been developed in the Treasury question to-day, the friends of Mackey having concluded that he would be defeated, even if he received the caucus nomination, have talked about and are hatching a deep laid plot by which they hope to capture the Treasury. They will undertake to induce the Democrats to put forward a candidate, care being taken that he should be a man who can be made to subserve the views of the plotters. Mackey will receive the caucus nomination of the Republicans, whereupon enough will bolt to make his election impossible. Mackey will then be withdrawn and the greater portion of his friends vote for the Democratic nominee, who will of course be elected. This is the programme and it now looks as if it would be successful.

Wm. McGrath, of Philadelphia, is selected as the most suitable man to be put forward as the Democrat. It must not be understood, however, that this will be done by the unanimous consent of the Democratic members, a scattor Nagle protests vigorously against it, and others will soon follow.

The whole affair is getting more complicated hourly. Combinations are formed only to be broken. The caucus will be held at two to-day next, and the fact of its being postponed until the day preceding the election looks ominous.

The statement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which will be published to-morrow, will make an exhibit of the administration of General Irwin. It will show that since November 30, 1869, there has been paid by him $1,717,279 05. The reduction for the month ending Saturday was $194,612 89. During the year of Mackey's administration there was paid $1,056,-179 22. General Irwin has in seven months paid five times as much as Mackey did in one year—a saving to the people of about $144,000.

Q.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for December.

THE DECREASE DURING THE MONTH $2,210,700.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—Following is an abstract of the debt statement:

Bearing coin interest	$1,935,242,700 00
Interest on the coin	45,959,850 00
Bearing currency interest	22,795,932 00
Interest	446,631 00
Interest	7,316,850 00
Interest	631,151 00
Bearing no interest	422,947,413 00
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad bonds	13,695 00
Total debt, principal	$2,425,132,669 00
Interest	47,022,936 00
Total	$2,472,154,565 00
Cash in Treasury—coin	$ 107,869,280 00
Currency	59,284,292 00
Total	$ 138,948,572 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,332,067,793 00
Decrease during the past month	2,210,700 00
Decrease since March 1, 1870	106,260,663 00

The total amount of 6 per cent. bonds issued to Pacific Railroad companies is $64,618,832, on which the United States has paid in interest $,8,815,345, of which $2,860,318 has been repaid by the transportation of mails, Government supplies, etc. The interest accrued, but not yet paid, amounts to $1,-064,764. The Union Pacific received $27,236,512 in bonds, on which the Government has paid $1,274,-918 interest, leaving a balance of $1,789,594. Settlements, and to the Central Pacific $25,881,000 in bonds, on which the Government has advanced $3,099,129 in payment of interest.

MANSFIELD, O.

Meeting of Pioneers of Richland County—Union Temperance Meeting—Subscriptions to the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad—Democratic Festival—New School House Opened—The Work of Prayer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 2, 1871.

A meeting of the pioneers of Richland county was held here to-day. Quite an amount of valuable information was furnished by the Vice Presidents touching the organization of the county. Subscriptions were passed requesting the Vice Presidents to continue gathering facts of interest; and also to solicit contributions to defray the expenses of printing the pioneer history of the county.

A Union Temperance meeting of the Subbath Schools of the city was held yesterday afternoon, at the Opera House. Interesting remarks were made by Revs. D. Hall, Wm. Firrith, E. B. Fairfield and J. K. Cowan, Esq.

The Directors of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad are making satisfactory progress in securing subscriptions and arranging the various details for the proposed road. The road is regarded as a very direct one, and its construction at an early day looked for with confidence.

The Democracy are proposing an old-fashioned 8th of January festival at the Weiler House on Monday next.

The new First ward school house was formally opened to-day for school purposes. Congratulatory remarks were made by B. Burns, J. H. Reed, J. H. Cook, Geo. F. Carpenter, H. Culley, B. D. McVay and others. The building is a fine structure of brick, three stories high, including the Mansard roof, and contains eleven rooms with all the conveniences and appointments. Its total cost, including furniture, was about thirty thousand dollars.

The week of prayer is being observed by the several churches here.

FRANKLIN, PA.

Another Victim of the Bridge Disaster Dead—Body of Mr. Kilgore Recovered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., January 2, 1871.

Mrs. McIntire, the old lady injured by the falling of the Franklin bridge last Friday, died this morning. The body of Wilford Kilgore, agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was found to-day among the ruins of the bridge. It is supposed from the condition of the body that he was instantly killed, as they were obliged to saw the timber apart in order to remove him. One of his legs was broken, and his face considerably cut, but perhaps with success. The Germans are growing weary of war. The entire body of the Franklin bridge is now in the river. Additional deaths are looked for with confidence. The Democracy are proposing an old-fashioned 8th of January festival at the Weiler House on Monday next.

SHARON, PA.

Heisting House and Stock House of the Westerman Iron Company Burned, Together With Several Coal Cars and a Quantity of Coal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., January 3, 1870.

A fire broke out to-day at about twelve o'clock noon, at the Westerman Iron Company's furnace, in the heisting house, which was entirely consumed, together with their new stock house, just finished a few days ago. There were several coal cars in the stock house, the fire communicating into it, with a large amount of coal underneath destroyed. The coal is still burning; loss not known.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—About eleven this morning, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Train Company's furnaces at Sharon, Pa., was destroyed by fire, together with several coal cars, etc. The cause of the fire is not certainly known. The loss is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000, fully insured. The building will be rebuilt immediately.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One Car on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Dashed Down an Embankment and Destroyed by Fire, and Another through a Bridge—Many Injured.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—The accident on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad this morning is more terrible than at first reported. As the train was crossing the iron bridge in Nonconnah Bottom, five miles south of here, the axles of the baggage car broke and as several class passenger coach was dashed down an embankment, immediately took fire and burned rapidly. Peter Kirby, conductor, standing by the stove at the time, was dashed against it and severely scalded. He having managed to extricate himself from the debris, he climbed out the window and worked heroically to save the poor negroes with whom the car was filled, but several perished for aid; but such was the rapidity of the flames that nearly all the injured were burned to death, as the heat prevented those injured from assistance. The next passenger coach was dashed through the bridge and fatally wounding a number few of the occupants are seriously injured. As soon as the news reached the city, a large number of surgeons and officers went to the scene, and everything was done to relieve the sufferers, most of whom have been brought here to the hospital.

The following is an incomplete list of the surviving negroes, as badly injured that they will not be able to accurate report of the number or names of the lost: Sallie Jones, Memphis; Mrs. Sarah Scott, of state, aged five years; Mr. Daniel, wife and two children, all colored; Granada, Miss., were fatally injured. A youth named Davis, Lake, Miss., is dead. The most conspicuous agent; Charles Roels, newsboy, and Mary Duffield, Memphis; severely. Brad James, wife and mother, colored, Hernando, Miss.; slightly; Peter Kirby, Canada; C. C. Thomson, Tullahoma, Miss.; Felix Denny, Horn Lake, Miss.; W. B. Wagen, Desoto, Miss.; Mr. Sam. River, Horn Lake; Wm. White and Charles Roels were pulled out of the burning car by a conductor and thus escaped an awful death, though little hope is entertained of their recovery. The streams of the sufferers so appalled many, that they were unable to afford any assistance. After the fire died out, a small, supposed to be that of Dan White, was found in the top of the stove.

THE WAR.

The Germans Occupy Mezieres.

THE EARLY CAPITULATION OF PARIS PREDICTED.

Evacuation of Gray by the Germans.

Gen. Chanzy Strongly Posted at Vendome.

The Retreat of the German Army of the Loire.

ENGLAND.

The Early Capitulation of Paris Predicted.—Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 2.—Your correspondent at Berlin says: The court at Berlin believes that Paris will soon capitulate. There is a significant interchange of courtesies, continually between Berlin and Windsor. The Emperor is confident of his restoration.

Bismarck Renews the Tender of Payment for the Sinking of English Ships.

LONDON, January 2.—Bismarck writes Odo Russell that Prussia is justified under the law of nations in the sinking of the English ships in the Seine, and although the payment offered has been refused because unaccompanied by an apology, he again renews the tender of payment.

LONDON, January 2.—The Prussian Government explains the sinking of British colliers in the Seine, stating that they were fired at to bring them to.

Additional artillery are on the way to Paris.

The number of siege guns of all calibres now in front of Paris is 1,500.

Prussian Successes.

LONDON, January 2.—The French iron clad Guyenne has been ordered to leave Queenstown. A Prussian corvette is hovering off Dungarvont. Mezieres has been occupied by the Germans.

The French have evacuated other advance posts northeast of Paris since the reduction of Fort Avron and the forts around Paris are silent. The Twentieth Prussian Division, reported a powerful French force in rear of Vendome, capturing some guns.

In the engagement near Arras 125 French infantry were taken prisoners.

The Evacuation of Mont Avron.

LONDON, January 2.—The evacuation of the plateau before Avron by the French creates much depression in Paris. A meeting of the Mayors of Paris, which was held last week to censure the Government for its inactivity proved a failure. It is reported that the palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mt. Valerian and totally destroyed.

Reception to French Exiles by Eugenie.

LONDON, January 2.—The Empress Eugenie gave a reception New Years day to the French exiles. Among the guests were the Duke de Persigny, Marquis de la Valette, M. Rouher and many other distinguished men of the Empire.

French Successes.

LONDON, January 3.—A severe engagement, in which the French were successful, preceded the evacuation of the town of Gray by the Germans. The reports that the Germans on the Loire had retreated to Gray are apparently confirmed.

In a Fair Way of Adjustment.

The *Telegraph* announces on authority that the demands made upon France by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of the English colliers in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment.

Affairs in Paris Quiet.

LONDON, January 3.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Paris sends letters and papers of the 31st ult.

He says coal cannot be bought as it has all been used for casting cannon, and railways and bills. The wood is getting scarce and the trees of Bois de Bologne and the Boulevards are now being cut down for fuel. Wards are full of the sick. The total number of deaths for each of the last two weeks was 2,100. Bread is plenty, not rationed, and is expected to last to the end of January. The Prussians continue their field duty notwithstanding the cold weather.

Trochu says Fort Avron was evacuated voluntarily to escape the Prussian shells, their guns being of longer range than those in the fort.

The French papers here are joyful over the report of the resignation of the Minister of War.

The *Electeur Libre* admits discussions to its columns as to whether the French could prolong resistance or not.

The *Electeur Libre* of the 31st December demands more energetic military measures, makes an attack upon the Provisional Government, and declares the *Press* as saying that the authorities show sluggishness and hesitation.

Le Francais complains that the inhabitants of Rouen and Nanterre have been ordered to take refuge in Paris to escape the Prussian shells, and says the attack on Valerien is expected to commence at once. The same paper explains the reason of the order as saying that the garrison was not protected by casemates. The Bois de Vincennes, Bois de Boulogne, the National Guards are distributed among the threatened forts Noissy and Rosny.

PRUSSIA

King William's New Year Reception.

VERSAILLES, via LONDON, January 3.—King William gave a reception to-day in the Palace of Versailles to the officers of the army, on the occasion of the opening of the new year. The occasion was signalized by the delivery by the King of a brief address, in which he said: "The great events which must have preceded our celebration of such a day in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of the army. Our task, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall achieve a lasting peace, and it would be favorable to make that peace which involves a continuation of the duties which have brought you here."

FRANCE.

Victory for the Franco-Tireurs.

BESANCON, January 1.—The enemy evacuated the town of Gray after a severe contest with the franc-tireurs under Col. Ricciotti. The Prussian losses were heavy and ours small.

French and German Soldiers Frozen to Death.

BORDEAUX, January 2.—The weather is extremely cold, and the troops suffer terribly. Many Prussian and French soldiers have been frozen to death.

Accounts from the interior of France say that the most intense atrocities are committed by the enemy without provocation.

Gambetta's Address.

BORDEAUX, January 2.—Minister Gambetta in his address yesterday at the Prefecture said the Government was bound to defend the country, but it was mortal. We must not confide in the fortune of persons who have been forced by events to assume power. Those men, the when invasion had been repulsed, would sign the treaty of peace, will be the best judgment of the nation. The largest liberty would be accorded to the expression of opinion. The elections must be free as thought, but language engendering actions hostile to the Government would be repressed with energy.

Chanzy in Position Near Vendome.

BORDEAUX, January 3.—A portion of Chanzy's army is now strongly posted near Vendome. The engagements during the last few days, it is said, have been successes for the French. Near Lachotre, 1,200 prisoners were taken by the French.

A French force, consisting of three hundred men by drowning in attempts to cross the Loire on ice.

Parisians Urging Trochu to Make a Grand Sortie.

BORDEAUX, January 3.—Advices from Paris to December 30th, received here, state that the Parisians unite in urging General Trochu to make a sortie with an enormous force, which can readily be spared for service, as the weather is moderating and the artillery for the defense of the city is now so numerous and well manned that the enemy will be unable to make any serious progress in the bombardment.

It appears that Gen. Von Moltke, after the battle at Pont-a-Navelles, left the command of the army at Faidherbe and Manteuffel, sent a message to Gen. Trochu that the French army of the North had been annihilated. Gen. Trochu paid no attention to the statement.

Reported Dismissal of the Duke of Mecklenburg—Bourbaki and Chanzy to Attack Prince Frederick Charles.

VERSAILLES, December 30.—It is reported that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was dismissed by Bismarck command for not keeping the French at a respectful distance.

It is probable that Generals Bourbaki and Chanzy will assume the offensive and attack Prince Frederick Charles, and perhaps with success.

The Germans are growing weary of war. The entire French ring is completed, and the line of investing is expanding. The scene is frozen sufficiently to bear men and guns. The Prussians will shortly be here and may do something of an astonishing nature shortly.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russian Troops Concentrating.

LONDON, January 2.—Troops are concentrating in Southwestern Russia.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speech of the English Minister of War.

LONDON, January 2.—The Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Minister of War, in a speech at Oxford to-day, eulogized Mr. Bright for his services to the country. He refuted the reports of the ineffectiveness of the army and navy, and the friendship of England, Prussia and the United States. The British Government, he declared, was resolved to defend its rights, encourage its unsullied inheritance and uphold the honor of England and the Queen.

Victor Emanuel's Departure from Rome.

ROME, January 1.—King Victor Emanuel left Rome to-day amid enthusiastic demonstrations. Before his departure he made a donation of two hundred thousand francs to charitable purposes, and bequeathed the municipality to devote similar objects the sums intended to defray the expenses of the festivities on the occasion of his visit.

British Cabinet Appointments.

LONDON, January 2.—The Marquis of Hartington has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and William Fortescue has been elected President of the Board of Trade.

The Sultan and Khedive.

The Sultan and Khedive are again on angry terms.

Death of a Composer.

FLORENCE, January 2.—Saverio Mercadante, the composer, is dead.

Austrian Field Marshal Dead.

VIENNA, January 2.—Field Marshal Moering, of the Austrian army, died to-day.

Montevideo Taken by Surprise.

LONDON, January 2.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 7th ult. have been received. The Brazilian Minister of Agriculture has resigned his portfolio, which is entrusted pro tem. to the Minister of State. The insurgents at Uruguay had taken the city of Montevideo by surprise.

Death of Marshal Prim—Great Apprehensions of an Outbreak.

Special to the Herald.]

MADRID, December 31.—The death of Marshal Prim has intensified the excitement in this city. The Republicans, conscious to the last, and when made aware of the rapid approach of death, bade adieu to his friends, and it is said to Serrano, the brother-in-law of the king. Great apprehensions exist of an outbreak by the conspirators exists, but the Government is making efforts to allay the excitement.

Mr. Gladstone Asked to Resign.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 2.—The constituents of Mr. Gladstone have signed a petition asking him to resign because his policy has reduced them to pauperism.

The Fisheries Question.

LONDON, January 2.—The report that a commission was to be sent to the United States to settle the dispute about the fisheries is untrue.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

MESSAGE EXPECTED IN REGARD TO AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The President Favors Strong Measures to Preserve Law and Order—Preparations for the St. Domingo Question in the House—Sumner on Investigation—No Commissioners Yet—Indian Commissioner Parker Returns and First Learns of Mr. Welsh's Charges—President Grant Re-Nominated—Virginians Distressed and about to Emigrate—The Status of the Chronicle—Grant Consults Greeley, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1871.

A Quorum To-Day.

Less than a dozen members have arrived on the evening trains, but enough are expected in the morning to make a quorum.

Morton's Resolution in the House.

The intention in the House is to get at Morton's resolution if possible. The only way of reaching it is to go to the Speaker's table, which simply requires a majority vote. All bills and resolutions having precedence can, by the same vote, be laid aside in succession until the San Domingo resolution is reached. If the intervening measures cause delay the resolution can be taken up out of its order on Monday and passed, if a two-thirds vote can be secured.

Sumner Still Seeks to Investigate.

Mr. Sumner will attempt to obtain action upon his resolution of inquiry. He does not desire debate, but will ask for the yeas and nays.

The Tennessee Ready, but no Commissioners.

The understanding at the Navy Department is that the Tennessee will be ready for sea to-morrow, and all the officers are to be on board. The time set for the trip is from four to six weeks. A number of names have been used here in connection with the Commissioners, but no intimations have been given yet in regard to the matter from the White House.

Financial Estimates.

Senator Sherman has made a careful estimate of the amount of revenue, which ought to be collected under the present tax laws, and their now exist, and fixes the same at three hundred and twenty millions. He thinks the appropriations can be kept below three hundred millions. Judge Kelley has made a similar calculation, and he estimates the amount of revenue at three hundred and thirty millions.

The Condition of the South.

It has been under consideration by the President and a number of Republican members of Congress, and it is not unlikely that a message will be sent to Congress on the subject. The President is disposed to use the military wherever he has power to do so, and further legislation will only be sought from Congress for aid. It is the determination of the administration to protect Union men, and suppress lawlessness and disorder in the South if possible. It is probable that very severe measures to accomplish this end will soon be taken.

General Schenck

Will retire from the House to-morrow.

Vice President Colfax Grant.

Vice President Colfax has prepared an article for publication advocating the renomination of General Grant for 1872.

Commissioner Parker Surprised.

Commissioner Parker returned to-day, and for the first time learned the nature and extent of the investigation ordered by the House into the affairs of his Bureau. Large masses of documentary evidence have been prepared for the Committee, and the work of examination will begin at once before the reassembling of the House.

Secretary Delano.

Secretary Delano was at the Interior Department again to-day.

Flour Trade of Georgetown.

The western suburb of Washington, known as Georgetown, boasts of quite a flourishing flour trade. During 1870, there were manufactured here 180,000 barrels of flour. The exports during the same time were 70,000 barrels, mainly to Virginia and Maryland.

Great Distress in Virginia.

Financial affairs in Virginia are represented to be in a deplorable condition. As a general thing business is prostrate, and the people are very gloomy, being desirous of emigrating West. Many landholders express a willingness to sell their estates at any price for cash, and many for this purpose. Those who have attempted to locate in the State, claim that this is but the natural result of the policy pursued by many of the people, who have discouraged Northern capitalists from investing here. At the close of the war there was a strong movement of the small farmers of Pennsylvania and other Northern States to Northern and Central Virginia, who purchased land in many localities in considerable quantities. That movement has now been thoroughly checked, and those who bought with the intention of permanent settlement are now the most anxious to return to their former homes. Agents of the State at Washington are offered at much lower rates than in the newest Western States. It is predicted that both from North Carolina and Virginia there will be a large emigration to the West as soon as spring opens. The localities which will evacuate most of this population will be Southern-Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

The Status of the Chronicle.

To remove the impression which has generally prevailed here to the effect that the *Chronicle* newspaper was disposed of in certain political interests, the new proprietor has the following statement in his columns:

"Sundry remarks, which are made in the street much oftener than they need to be, perhaps, justify the following statement: The *Chronicle* is not connected with the Executive Department of the Government, no advocate of the Administration for any office in the gift of the President, no person connected with any national party organ, and will be entirely free of obligation to any political power

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871.

The annual message of Governor HAYES, of Ohio, printed herewith, possesses an interest which will cause it to be read by Pennsylvanians quite generally. It is a model in style and brevity, and presents the affairs of our neighboring State in a satisfactory light.

Under the ruinous tariff that the Chicago *Tribune* denounces so vehemently, the manufactures of that city amounted to $89,000,000 in 1870 against $58,000,000 in 1869. The *Tribune* is authority for the statistics, and is requested to reconcile them with its assertions that the tariff is hurtful to manufacturing interests.

In the comments of the Republican press of the country were to be written down briefly, they would be most aptly expressed thus: WANTED, a POLICY. Those comments are full of meaning, couched in the kindest language towards General GRANT, who might read them with advantage to himself and his administration. In those speaking out the Republican press are simply performing their duty, and at the same time doing an important service.

From a private letter dated Jacksonville, Florida, we learn that that section of the country experienced almost unparalleled cold weather on Christmas night. Says the writer: "It was the coldest weather that has been experienced in Florida since 1835. The oranges are all frozen, and it is feared that the trees are killed. The thermometer marked 19 degrees above zero, and ice formed half an inch thick. Growing vegetables were cut down and everything green and tender was nipped. Many are the blasted expectations for the continuance of the presence of green peas, beans and early vegetables in general, of which we have been having the acoustomed supply. By Monday the thermometer had risen to 45, and is now [illegible] position in the neighbor-

"POLICY"

Mr. SUMNER has issued what may be described as a proclamation against the policy of amnesty, on the ground that some portions of the South, North Carolina notably, stand in as much need of reconstruction now as ever. There is something more than a suspicion that Mr. SUMNER is not a wise leader, that his idea of statesmanship is far from practical, and that prejudice and rhetoric frequently take the place of sense with him. Doubtless there are many who will quite agree with Mr. SUMNER; but the time has come when there should be something like a policy, a distinct line of action, regarding the South. It is doubtless entirely true that in some parts of the South the sediments of the rebellion yet remain, and that quite generally a feeling of dissatisfaction exists, which latter, it may be, is increasing rather than diminishing. But we think that on close inquiry it will be found that this feeling is the outcome of a defective policy—if policy it can be called—in the management of reconstruction, and the presence of bad men, who, with too much reason, are known as "scalawags,"—a class of men who, in too many instances, have turned reconstruction into the means of personal advancement, provoking animosities and creating antagonisms, wherein they have been aided by some in their support the Federal authority and sanction. These antagonisms have gone on growing, and acts been committed, as in the management of the affairs of Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, and other States, not at all calculated to predispose the people of those States towards the Government or to the condition of contentment which was expected to attend the process of reconstruction. Thus, in too many instances, has been fed fires which should have been, and which it was intended should be quenched; and there is no warrant that Mr. SUMNER's policy would not cause their heat to grow more and more intense. Looking dispassionately and closely at the condition of affairs in the South, it is manifest that another treatment would be the wiser course. Thousands and thousands of well-disposed citizens in the South have been driven to co-operate with the TOOMBSES, the STRZUMSKIS, and their like, as the only means of protesting effectively against the inflictions imposed by the bad men who unfortunately obtained the control of affairs—politically and in nearly every other respect. It is no wonder that Georgia went so strongly Democratic. With amnesty at the right time, the case might have been different, and that which has been done cannot be prevented, it is perhaps better, for the sake of the future, to do even now what, if done before, would have tended to prevent the reactionary tendency which has been developed so strongly, than continue a policy which was borne so much that is unsatisfactory. Amnesty, if not universal, yet so nearly so as to practically amount to it, therefore has the support of very many who have heretofore not inclined that way, and we presume that Mr. SUMNER's views will have less support now from the masses in the North, as well as the South, than they would have commanded before the late elections.

There are doubtless many bad men in the South, but we are impressed with the probability that the larger proportion of the population there desire nothing so much as stability and quiet, with something like honesty and economy in the management of their own affairs—about which they conceive, and probably most fair-minded men will conceive, they should have most to say,—least of all, that their affairs should be in the hands of adventurers intent chiefly on their own advantage, regardless of consequences. It is an unnatural state of things that makes the fact otherwise, and whatever will remove the cause should be the policy of the Government. In view of everything, we are of the opinion that the opposite of Mr. SUMNER's proposition is most decidedly the tendency of the enlightened judgment of the country.

"THINGS IN SPAIN."

At the time we write no information has been received from Spain upon which to found confident anticipations concerning the course of events. In reference to the political parties into which the people have been divided, there is, we fancy, no good reason to doubt that, a few days ago, a very decided preponderance of influence and opinion was in favor of the settlement of the country under a constitutional monarchy. If it was not absolutely certain, there was a great probability that the newly elected King, enthusiastically supported by the party that nominated him, would soon receive if he had not already received the loyal and perhaps the cordial adhesion of the other royalist parties who would have preferred a different candidate. The only opposition with which he had to contend, or which he had any reason to fear, was that of the unconcompromising Republicans, unable or unwilling to conceive of "liberty under a pious King," or to whom social quiet and political order seem no compensation for the pleasing hopes destroyed or deferred by his election. Looking at the young King's position in Spain from this distance, one does not perceive why it should be seriously weakened or imperilled by the assassination of Marshal PRIM. True, the personal support and guidance of that eminent man were likely to be of very important use to the youthful monarch, and the deprivation of such aid is doubtless no trifling loss. It may, however, be more than supplied in several ways. At the present day even among Spaniards assassination for political motives is a blunder as well as a crime. Though less universally than among more Northern people yet very generally the act has no doubt excited among them mere horror and disgust. By all the better portion of the nation so regarded, the effect of the murder laid at the door of republicans, can hardly fail to be a diminution of their numbers and loss of influence. Even the disavowal of the crime will hardly prevent such results, as the most brilliant champion of the party, CASTELAR, has repeatedly in the Cortes, carried away by his rhetorical enthusiasm, used language which might fairly enough be interpreted as almost approving the act. As another effect of the murder, the mode and circumstances of PRIM's death may be expected to impart a sort of consecration to his life, and especially to the last measures for which he toiled so zealously. He may seem to have died as a martyr of his policy and to have satisfied the new Spanish monarchy by the shedding of his blood. Its partisans may be inspired with fresh earnestness, which may extend to its lukewarm and uncertain friends. There is still another consideration worthy of mention, the probable effect of General PRIM's removal in reconciling to his policy the many who opposed or gave it slight countenance out of personal hostility to its most able and conspicuous champion.

The many who hated, or feared, or distrusted him, and therefore stood aloof from or fought against his cause, may now be ready to accept the Italian King, who, if deprived of the wisdom and support of the great leader, is also relieved of the burden of his enmities and jealousies. In view of such considerations, it seems not impossible that General PRIM's death may contribute to the peaceful settlement of Spain under the rule of its foreign sovereign.

The prospect of continued peace is certainly favored by the reports of the apparent unanimity of the Cortes in their action upon his death, and of the ease with which measures were carried out for the prevention of violence. If the Republicans of Madrid had been very resolute in their cause, they would hardly have so readily surrendered their weapons, in obedience to the order of the Governor General of the city. Admiral TOPETE, the head of the new government, is known to possess many of the qualities of an able leader, and also to hold the political views of his predecessor. He may be expected to zealously support the young king.

It is intimated that the words reported as having been spoken by General SICKLES, expressing his views and intentions as Minister at the Court of St. James, were put into his mouth by that modern pest, the "interviewer." We are glad of this, and wish we could have a more explicit assurance that the views attributed to the new Minister are in no manner his own; for at the moment of his greatest popularity, were it to be known that he has been correctly reported, he would exchange the good opinion concerning him for the scarcely less universal contempt which is always felt for one who entertains notions of himself quite too exalted, and the judgment that he is not the person to have the management of serious matters. Apart from the manifest impropriety of making an open declaration in advance of his views on the Alabama question, the folly of some of the notions with which General SICKLES is made to credit himself is painfully apparent to persons of common sense. We repeat that we are glad to learn that he has been misrepresented, but must confess to a lingering apprehension that the pestilent "interviewer" in some sort reported the spirit of the conversation.

THE annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company is just published, stating that the Company has 1,659 miles of road built and 500 in course of construction, with an ample and first-class equipment, covering nearly the whole railroad system of the Pacific States. The earnings of the Central Pacific main line, since it was fairly begun, were over $14,000,000, of which more than $10,000,000 were net, over expenses, and nearly $6,000,000 were surplus, after paying expenses and interest on bonded debt. During three-fourths of the period while these earnings were accruing the connection of British Islington, is one worthy of support."

The German mails carry valuable packages, as our Express companies do, and among other things entrusted to them after the surrender of Paris, nearly all of Marshal McMahon's private furniture, consisting of French beds of a value of two million francs and of one hundred thousand dollars in silver plate. This was sent to Weissenburg, and a postal official, style it, the whole amount being found secreted in the house.

Private advices from abroad state that a certain beautiful and accomplished woman, whose brilliant reign of two years over the fashionable world has never been equalled in the annals of New York society, is now in Europe, and the fame of her beauty, accomplished the Rex of Tunis after his visit to the Paris Exposition. Her children are with her, and her husband, who is first assistant to the Rex, remains in the Rex's domains, is in the Isle of Wight, awaiting her death, that immediate steps may be taken to release the children.

English gossip on New York asserts that the love match between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, is precisely such a love match as most royal Princesses are permitted to make. The facts are, that the Princess, who is considered the cleverest, as well as the handsomest of Her Majesty's children, had the misfortune to fall madly in love with the Duke of Edinburgh's first officer, and the moment the Queen discovered the state of affairs, which, by the by, is the only man in all clergyman, and a magnificent looking fellow, was dismissed, and the Princess forbidden to think of, much less to write to him. Subsequently, the ambitious young lady expressed her determination to wish one of the Royal Princesses, although it is not less than ten years since all of them together should scarcely command a thousandth part of the means now owned by individual members of the combination.

THE Buffalo *Express*, in a review of the business of that city for the past year, has bright hopes of the future, especially in regard to the cattle trade and manufactures. The unexpected fact is stated that the Buffalo cattle market has risen to the first rank, almost at a bound, the receipts being 362,776 head, over 97 per cent. greater than Chicago's receipts in 1870, that city reporting but 221,614 head. The receipts at New York have been 295,442, or 7,000 less than at Buffalo. This result is ascribed to powerful agencies that have been steadily at work to make Buffalo the chief trading point for dealers of the East and West, and the *Express* says:

"Apparently the culmination of these influences is to be found at Buffalo. We have been informed in a few hours that the New York Central Railroad Company, which owns the cattle yards at East Buffalo, has made a contract with the Erie Railway both at East St. Louis and at Toledo, and has thus organized a system which will bring the cattle of the West to and round the chief sources of the Western cattle supply, to the doors of the palaces of Eastern cities."

The receipts of coal have largely increased during the past year, and are expected to increase still more because of the perfecting of railroad connections, especially the Buffalo and Washington road, which is expected to be finished in time for the entire Pennsylvania system of railroads and thus to provide her with more coal. It is justly said that the fact that "five iron steamers have been commenced within the year, and that the building of the largest of these vessels has been manufactured here, marks an encouraging advance," in the line of manufacturing.

BY protesting against the practice of clipping horses in winter, Mr. Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has incurred the mild censure of a newspaper which has generally sustained him in his benevolent labors. The journal, defining the objects of the society to be to guard the dumb and helpless creatures who minister to our needs from wanton cruelty and abuse, not to regulate the method by which caprice or fashion may deform their appearance, declares that the society has no call to interfere with those who order or permit their carriage horses to be deprived of their natural covering. Mr. Bergh has published a card in self defence, and has certainly the best of the argument. It is not long continued, or at all, or of sudden change from moderate to cold, no artificial covering can fully supply the place of the protection afforded by the hair. From exposure the animal undoubtedly suffers discomfort, and according to the best authority diseases are the consequence, so that as a rule "clipped horses do not last more than three years." Besides, it is a disparaged taste that can see a decoration in the change of appearance produced by the denudation. If Mr. Bergh is justified in interfering for the protection of a horse against the brutality of his driver, it is difficult to perceive why he is not warranted in at least remonstrating against a practice so open to objection as that of clipping. In many cases, thought or knowledge is all that is needed to prevent it.

THE Ohio Dairymen's Association will hold its seventh annual convention at Wellington, Ohio, on the 26th and 26th of this month. The main features of the programme will be addresses, as follows: Hon. John K. Klippart, of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, on "Dairy Husbandry;" Hon. James Monroe, late United States Consul to Rio Janeiro, on "Farming in Brazil;" Dr. S. S. Fowler, of Oberlin, Professor in Ohio State College, on "The Chemistry of Cheese and Cheese making;" C. W. Horr, Esq., of Lorrain county, on "The Moral and Intellectual Needs of the Agricultural Classes." In addition there will be short papers, talks or vocal gentlemen, to be followed by discussion on various topics, including one by Anson Bartlett, explaining the gradual decline, if there is such a thing, in the amount of dairy products in the oldest dairy regions by Allen Welton on the management of a butter factory, and by others on all the topics that relate to cheese and butter making and selling, and in discussing them all members are expected to join. Facilities will be afforded for the exhibition of cheese and dairy implements. Factory reports, showing number of pounds of milk received, pounds of cheese made, price obtained, should be handed to the secretary at the convention, or as soon after as possible.

CHARLES W. CROSWELL, of Adrian, is talked of as a compromise candidate for Senator from Michigan. So far as the question of locality is concerned, it is thought it may work in the contrary direction from what is expected. If CHANDLER should be returned to the Senate four years hence, he is quite as likely to turn up a country gentleman as a Detroiter. He has a large farm some three miles from Lansing, on which he has built and furnished an elegant mansion, and this is already prepared as a focus of intrigue during the Senatorial struggle. This state of affairs may induce Chandler to favor the re-election of Senator Howard, which it is thought by many he will do when the hour comes.

MR. WELLES, the former Secretary of the Navy, in a private letter, declares that he had nothing whatever to do with the publication of his letter about Grant. He says: "I neither published nor caused to be published, nor do I know who brought it out any more than Porter himself. The letter was private official, addressed to me, but personally, but in my official capacity. It contained important evidence from the commander of the expedition on several important points, some of which were controversial, and I directed that it should be filed in the archives, relating to the Fort Fisher affair. Some of the letter touched Porter's real views and opinions when written, I have never doubted." Perhaps Secretary Robeson knows something about it.

THAT to improve the transportation facilities will expand a trade, is a proposition that applies with especial force to the improvement of the Western rivers by the removal of all impediments, natural and artificial. That the desired result will follow, appears on the testimony of the St. Paul *Press* in regard to the city's coal trade. In St. Paul there are 817 coal stoves and furnaces in use this winter, as against eight or ten the winter of 1865. The consumption of coal has increased, within the time specified, from one or two hundred tons to 5,000 tons. Improved transportation facilities was the cause.

IT is suggested that hereafter the *Independent* will be a religious paper with an eye to business, the cardinal points of the new dispensation, according to Bowen, being orthodoxy and advertising, not only advertising, but anything that will pay.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Among the remarkable criminals of the period must be reckoned the gang of boys, all under twenty years of age, who have carried on burglary by wholesale down the lee shore of Vermont and New Hampshire for over the last 7. The detectives have at last apprehended them, and it appears that these heroes of numerous crimes are the sons of well-to-do farmers, without excuse for their actions.

Of the fleet of Gloucester fishermen, 12 vessels and 90 lives have been lost, against 16 vessels and 87 lives last season. Of the 97 men lost, 26 were married, leaving 26 widows and 83 fatherless children.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad invited some Detroiters to an excursion. The invitation not only left the guests to pay their own fare from Detroit to Saginaw over a line in part controlled by the Flint and Pere Marquette Company, but it advised the gentlemen to bring lunch and refreshments with them, as the excursionists would not find accommodations on the route.

Experiments in Chicago with the compressed air motor for street cars, show that the unusual color and size of the car scares horses as much when it is drawn by horses as when self-propelled, but some of the passenger railway lines will probably adopt the new power soon.

The Chicago *Tribune* argues that because Chicago uses nearly twice as much gas as St. Louis, it is therefore as much larger, which is probably all "gas."

The restorationist the houses in Strasbourg injured or demolished during the siege, has been for the present forbidden, as the streets are to be laid out on a different plan.

A further and great fall in rents, especially of business buildings, is expected in New York. There are numerous instances like that of one store, which rented for $6,000 a year or two ago, but now cannot find a tenant at $5,000.

The latest republican palace is a brown-stone house on Fifth avenue, containing a public picture gallery and theater combined, a bowling alley in the cellar, croquet ground on the attic floor, and billiard room in the basement.

PERSONAL.

American musical circles can ill afford to lose a member so distinguished both as director and composer as Carl Anschutz, who has just died in New York at the age of fifty-eight. As a conductor of German and Italian opera he appeared in the leading cities of Germany and Great Britain for fifteen years before he came to America with Ullman's troupe. In 1862 he organized a troupe himself, and afterwards conducted the philharmonic concerts, and was always sought for on the occasions of musical festivity, his skill and vigor in managing large vocal companies being second to those of no other musician in the country. The last of these which he attended was the Baltimore singing festival, held in 1869. Had his life been spared, he was to have been made director of the great German singing festival to be held in New York next summer.

New York is to have a short season of Italian opera at the Fourteenth street theater with Mlle Rose Csilag as prima donna, and Lefranc, Susini and Castle as leading tenors.

It is announced on authority that Nillson positively will not sing in opera in America during this visit, but will upon a second.

Oliver Johnson, late managing editor of the *Independent*, has become weekly editor of the *Tribune*.

George Crouch, commonly called the Chevalier George, first gentleman in waiting to the Prince of Wales, who was formerly known as a singer, is considered the luckiest journalist living. Fish took him in charge, and he is worth over $2,000,000. No beer, gin nor whisky for him.

The original Volk's bust of Lincoln has been purchased by private contribution and presented to the Chicago Academy of Design.

At a meeting in Edinburgh to arrange for celebrating Sir Walter Scott's centenary in August next, it was resolved that "the proposal to do so by the foundation of bursaries or scholarships in our universities, bearing the name of Scott, or some other foundation connected with the education of British literature, is one worthy of support."

The German mails carry valuable packages, as our Express companies do, and among other things entrusted to them after the surrender of Paris, nearly all of Marshal McMahon's private furniture, consisting of French beds of a value of two million francs and of one hundred thousand dollars in silver plate. This was sent to Weissenburg, and a postal official, style it, the whole amount being found secreted in the house.

Private advices from abroad state that a certain beautiful and accomplished woman, whose brilliant reign of two years over the fashionable world has never been equalled in the annals of New York society, is now in Europe, and the fame of her beauty, accomplished the Rex of Tunis after his visit to the Paris Exposition. Her children are with her, and her husband, who is first assistant to the Rex, remains in the Rex's domains, is in the Isle of Wight, awaiting her death, that immediate steps may be taken to release the children.

English gossip on New York asserts that the love match between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, is precisely such a love match as most royal Princesses are permitted to make. The facts are, that the Princess, who is considered the cleverest, as well as the handsomest of Her Majesty's children, had the misfortune to fall madly in love with the Duke of Edinburgh's first officer, and the moment the Queen discovered the state of affairs, which, by the by, is the only man in all clergyman, and a magnificent looking fellow, was dismissed, and the Princess forbidden to think of, much less to write to him. Subsequently, the ambitious young lady expressed her determination to wish one of the Royal Princesses, although it is not less than ten years since all of them together should scarcely command a thousandth part of the means now owned by individual members of the combination.

THE Buffalo *Express*, in a review of the business of that city for the past year, has bright hopes of the future, especially in regard to the cattle trade and manufactures. The unexpected fact is stated that the Buffalo cattle market has risen to the first rank, almost at a bound, the receipts being 362,776 head, over 97 per cent. greater than Chicago's receipts in 1870, that city reporting but 221,614 head. The receipts at New York have been 295,442, or 7,000 less than at Buffalo. This result is ascribed to powerful agencies that have been steadily at work to make Buffalo the chief trading point for dealers of the East and West, and the *Express* says:

"Apparently the culmination of these influences is to be found at Buffalo. We have been informed in a few hours that the New York Central Railroad Company, which owns the cattle yards at East Buffalo, has made a contract with the Erie Railway both at East St. Louis and at Toledo, and has thus organized a system which will bring the cattle of the West to and round the chief sources of the Western cattle supply, to the doors of the palaces of Eastern cities."

The receipts of coal have largely increased during the past year, and are expected to increase still more because of the perfecting of railroad connections, especially the Buffalo and Washington road, which is expected to be finished in time for the entire Pennsylvania system of railroads and thus to provide her with more coal. It is justly said that the fact that "five iron steamers have been commenced within the year, and that the building of the largest of these vessels has been manufactured here, marks an encouraging advance," in the line of manufacturing.

BY protesting against the practice of clipping horses in winter, Mr. Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has incurred the mild censure of a newspaper which has generally sustained him in his benevolent labors. The journal, defining the objects of the society to be to guard the dumb and helpless creatures who minister to our needs from wanton cruelty and abuse, not to regulate the method by which caprice or fashion may deform their appearance, declares that the society has no call to interfere with those who order or permit their carriage horses to be deprived of their natural covering. Mr. Bergh has published a card in self defence, and has certainly the best of the argument. It is not long continued, or at all, or of sudden change from moderate to cold, no artificial covering can fully supply the place of the protection afforded by the hair. From exposure the animal undoubtedly suffers discomfort, and according to the best authority diseases are the consequence, so that as a rule "clipped horses do not last more than three years." Besides, it is a disparaged taste that can see a decoration in the change of appearance produced by the denudation. If Mr. Bergh is justified in interfering for the protection of a horse against the brutality of his driver, it is difficult to perceive why he is not warranted in at least remonstrating against a practice so open to objection as that of clipping. In many cases, thought or knowledge is all that is needed to prevent it.

THE Ohio Dairymen's Association will hold its seventh annual convention at Wellington, Ohio, on the 25th and 26th of this month. The main features of the programme will be addresses, as follows: Hon. John K. Klippart, of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, on "Dairy Husbandry;" Hon. James Monroe, late United States Consul to Rio Janeiro, on "Farming in Brazil;" Dr. S. S. Fowler, of Oberlin, Professor in Ohio State College, on "The Chemistry of Cheese and Cheese making;" C. W. Horr, Esq., of Lorrain county, on "The Moral and Intellectual Needs of the Agricultural Classes." In addition there will be short papers, talks or vocal gentlemen, to be followed by discussion on various topics, including one by Anson Bartlett, explaining the gradual decline, if there is such a thing, in the amount of dairy products in the oldest dairy regions by Allen Welton on the management of a butter factory, and by others on all the topics that relate to cheese and butter making and selling, and in discussing them all members are expected to join. Facilities will be afforded for the exhibition of cheese and dairy implements. Factory reports, showing number of pounds of milk received, pounds of cheese made, price obtained, should be handed to the secretary at the convention, or as soon after as possible.

CHARLES W. CROSWELL, of Adrian, is talked of as a compromise candidate for Senator from Michigan. So far as the question of locality is concerned, it is thought it may work in the contrary direction from what is expected. If CHANDLER should be returned to the Senate four years hence, he is quite as likely to turn up a country gentleman as a Detroiter. He has a large farm some three miles from Lansing, on which he has built and furnished an elegant mansion, and this is already prepared as a focus of intrigue during the Senatorial struggle. This state of affairs may induce Chandler to favor the re-election of Senator Howard, which it is thought by many he will do when the hour comes.

MR. WELLES, the former Secretary of the Navy, in a private letter, declares that he had nothing whatever to do with the publication of his letter about Grant. He says: "I neither published nor caused to be published, nor do I know who brought it out any more than Porter himself. The letter was private official, addressed to me, but personally, but in my official capacity. It contained important evidence from the commander of the expedition on several important points, some of which were controversial, and I directed that it should be filed in the archives, relating to the Fort Fisher affair. Some of the letter touched Porter's real views and opinions when written, I have never doubted." Perhaps Secretary Robeson knows something about it.

THAT to improve the transportation facilities will expand a trade, is a proposition that applies with especial force to the improvement of the Western rivers by the removal of all impediments, natural and artificial. That the desired result will follow, appears on the testimony of the St. Paul *Press* in regard to the city's coal trade. In St. Paul there are 817 coal stoves and furnaces in use this winter, as against eight or ten the winter of 1865. The consumption of coal has increased, within the time specified, from one or two hundred tons to 5,000 tons. Improved transportation facilities was the cause.

IT is suggested that hereafter the *Independent* will be a religious paper with an eye to business, the cardinal points of the new dispensation, according to Bowen, being orthodoxy and advertising, not only advertising, but anything that will pay.

The New Revenue Commissioner on Civil Service Reform.

Revenue Commissioner Pleasonton, in his letter declining the invitation from some prominent Internal Revenue officers to a dinner, declares:

"The civil service, in time of peace, stands in the same relation to the institutions of the country, as does the army and navy in time of war. Good laws are of very little account without good men, and a good officer cannot be made so if he are properly executed. The general complaint of the people is not of the laws so much as the manner of executing them. Uniformity of execution should be the watchword of all civil system, and when this is obtained the people are satisfied and the Government fulfils its mission.

He not only puts himself on record as favoring an efficient civil service, but takes occasion to denounce the frothy system for paying off debts, to which he has always been opposed, declaring that it would be less to abolish it and double the present salaries, while officers would be freed from the embarrassment, under which they now labor, of having the public suspect they make donations for their pecuniary interest in them. The community will agree with General Pleasanton in his concluding remarks:

"I am very glad to be able to state that all the revenue officers I have conversed with on this subject coincide with these views; and they all express the most earnest desire to have the civil service of the revenue placed on such footing that the people will learn to look upon the service as their protector, whose mission is to protect the honest tax payer from fraud, and that the execution of the law is only for the benefit of the community."

SEVERAL cases have come to light of Pension Commissioner Van Aernam acting upon his decision that the Government is an improper judge of a man's orthodoxy in regard to the different practices of medicine. If hearty denunciation from the press will do any good, Dr. Van A. will soon learn that it's none of his business to what school of medicine a physician belongs, so that he does his duty efficiently. The New York *Post* gives an an instance of one surgeon stricken from the rolls, who exhibited a diploma from an allopathic medical college, certifying that he was duly educated according to the orthodox medical standard, although he afterwards practised according to the homeopathic method.

And the Buffalo *Express* knows of the rejection, solely because he was a homeopathist, of a physician of high standing and of large and successful practice there, who was educated in Chicago, entered the orthodox school of medicine, who studied in the private class of Dr. Valentine Mott, and who holds a diploma from one of the oldest and most eminent medical colleges in the United States, but who has adopted the homeopathic methods of practice, and received, through the agency of others, and without his own seeking or knowledge, an appointment to fill a vacancy in the Board of Examining Pension Surgeons.

THE following mysterious paragraph appears in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"I undoubtedly there must be a reason for the pitiful silence of the *Press*. It no longer lifts up its voice and denounces the Democratic leaders who are trying to tear the Republican party in pieces. It no longer goes out with a hue and cry against Grant, or no longer works itself into a howling fury over the frauds of the unforgiven Democracy. In the memorable words of Boyle Roche, it speaks once more: we see him floating in the air," but we hope the scissors of fate will "nip it in the bud."

The above should be read in connection with the conclusion of Col. Forney's valedictory in the Washington *Chronicle*, which is as follows:

Reserving to another occasion a fuller expression of my sentiments in withdrawing from a field in which I have been for many years an active laborer for the interests of the District of Columbia, and for the principles of the Republican party, I greet with the new firm a kind consideration and liberal patronage.

THE New York papers are discussing the remarkable excess in the price of native over foreign provisions. The *World*'s theory is that it is due to neglect in taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the railroads. The market houses, it argues, should be in direct communication with the railroads, so that the farmer's truck can be transferred directly from the car to the stall, instead of having to be hauled a long distance from the depot, as is now the way. It wants to know:

"When will one of our wealthy, intelligent, and enterprising railroad companies give us the boon of a well-organized market near their depot, with trains of fresh fruit and vegetables arriving punctually at all hours of the day, and enabling our industrious poor to enjoy, at reasonable prices, that bounty of nature which man's bungling now leaves to rot upon the ground."

WORDS in season are spoken by the Philadelphia *Ledger* in regard to "New Year Resolutions." In the course of its argument, it says:

"A young man, for instance, makes a resolution at the commencement of a new year against some vice or indulgence which he desires to overcome. For a time he succeeds in resisting the temptation, but at length some peculiar temptation assaults his better nature, and he yields. Should he then be discouraged, hopefully recommend that the resolve and discontinue his efforts? Not at all. He should rather rejoice that he had so long been enabled to persevere, and taking fresh courage, renew his resolution with enhanced zeal. Thus the habit of doing right will, by degrees, become easy, and the habit of doing wrong, until at length the breaking of a resolution will become the rare exception."

THE bonded debt of Cincinnati was $4,486,000 on the 1st of January, 1871. This lends the *Enquirer* to the following:

"In comparison with any other city of its class, Cincinnati has a small indebtedness, and it accounts for the good credit it has abroad."

That will apply with even greater pertinence to Pittsburgh, which has about a million dollars less debt, although with equal resources for payment.

OHIO.

Annual Message of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, to the Fifty-ninth General Assembly, at the Adjourned Session, Commencing January 3, 1871.

Fellow Citizens of the General Assembly:

The official reports, which the law require to be annually made to the Governor, show that the affairs of the various departments of the State government and of the State institutions have been conducted during the past year in a satisfactory manner. I shall not attempt to give a synopsis of the facts and figures which the reports contain. The most important parts of them have been spread before the people of the State by the newspaper press, and the details which may be desired with a view to legislation can be best obtained from the reports themselves.

I also refrain from making any recommendations. I believe that too frequent changes of the laws operate much legislation are serious evils, I respectfully suggest that upon many subjects it may be well to defer legislation until the people have acted upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. If such a convention shall be called, it is not improbable that the General Assembly will be clothed with powers essentially different from those conferred by the present fundamental law in respect to the judiciary, railroads, temperance, and many other important subjects, and that the Legislature itself will be so constituted as to secure to minorities a fairer representation than they now enjoy.

FINANCES.

The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th of November, 1869, was $458,660 14; the receipts during the year ending November 15, 1870, including amount of available funds in the Treasury during the year $4,872,892 67.

The disbursements during the year have been $4,671,054 52; leaving a balance in the Treasury November 15, 1870, of $660,498 29.

The estimates of the Auditor of State for the current year are as follows:

Ordinary receipts from all sources, including balances, $5,660,998 10; estimated disbursements for all purposes, $5,165,876 01; leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury November 15, 1871, of $495,222 09.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public funded debt of the State on the 15th of November, 1869, after deducting the amount invested in loans not yet due, was $9,859,958 27. During the last year there has been paid on the various loans, and invested in loans not yet due, the sum of $123,800 36, leaving the total debt due November 15, 1870, $9,232,057 91.

The Fund Commissioners were prepared to pay or to target amount of the debt than has been actually due charged during the year, but none of the bonds of the State were due, and some of the holders demanded a rate per cent. higher than was offered, and others refused to surrender their bonds at any price.

TAXATION.

The constant and rapid increase of taxation demands consideration. The following table, showing the taxation for different purposes in 1860 and in 1870, and the increase of taxation in ten years, sufficiently exhibits the nature and extent of the evil:

AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED.

For what p'rpose	1860.	1870.	Increase.
County Taxes	$1,230,137 46	$1,870,598 71	$ 640,961 25
Bridge Taxes	27,239 10	41,180 51	13,941 41
Poor taxes	240,607 53	457,116 42	216,508 89
Building taxes	101,444 57	206,554 00	105,109 43
Road taxes	394,424 77	1,100,362 50	705,937 73
Railroad taxes	359,809 50	460,846 57	101,037 07
Township taxes	1,250,300 96	1,360,961 20	110,624 24
Township and subdistrict and district taxes	1,467,247 44	4,940,771 91	3,473,524 47
City taxes	1,906,862 66	5,447,766 91	3,541,093 25
Town taxes	425,013 40	667,756 40	214,175 20
Other than State taxes	7,393,062 41	19,464,576 26	12,071,513 85
State taxes	1,767,772 93	4,666,347 27	2,898,574 34
Totals	$10,817,676 34	$24,130,930 51	$13,260,194 86

This table shows that in ten years the State taxes have increased thirty-three per cent., and that local taxes have increased almost two hundred per cent.; in other words, that, less than one-tenth of the increase has been in State taxes, and more than nine-tenths in local taxes.

The increase of local taxation has been far greater than the growth of the State's population, or wealth. It is not to be doubted that this burden has grown to dimensions which seriously threaten the prosperity of the State.

No full and exact statement can be made from the official reports, as to the amounts collected from the property holders of the State in the form of special assessments for what are termed local improvements, but it is certain that this burden is also great and rapidly growing.

The Auditor of State reports cases in which such assessments have been made to the full amount of the cash value of the property on which they were levied, and in which it will be found that even the assessment was double the value of the property.

In respect to these evils it is undoubtedly easier to point out the remedy than to apply it. No single measure will remove them. Probably no system of measures which the General Assembly can adopt will at once accomplish the result. But a decided and complete reform is impossible, unless the city, county, and other local officers are diligent and thoroughly competent to do the work of cutting off every unnecessary expenditure.

Much, doubtless, can be accomplished by wise legislation. Let the General Assembly firmly adhere to the policy of the Constitution, and refuse to enact special laws granting powers to tax or make assessments. Let such powers be exercised only in pursuance of general laws. Local authorities should be empowered to levy no higher rate of taxation than is necessary for the actual needs of the locality in ordinary circumstances. In extraordinary cases general laws should provide for the submission of the proposition to increase the rate of taxation to the electors of the locality affected by it, under such regulations that it can not be levied unless at least two-thirds of the tax payers approve the measure.

LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS.

One of the most valuable articles of the present State Constitution is that which prohibits the Legislature in a few exceptional cases, from creating any debt, and which provides for the payment at an early day of debts already contracted. It was conceived that it would be wise to extend the same principle to the creation of public debts by counties and other local authorities. The rule, "pay as you go," leads to economy in public as well as in private affairs. It is the best safeguard against the door to wastefulness, extravagance and corruption.

In the early history of the State, when capital was scarce and expensive, public works were required for transporting the products of the State to market, public debts were probably unavoidable. But the time, I believe, has come when not only the State, but all of the subordinate divisions, ought to be forbidden to incur debt. The same rule in this matter ought to be applied to local authorities which the Constitution imposes upon the State. Experience has proved that the power to contract debt is an insidious one, and that it leads to much unnecessary expenditure. If it is important to the people that the State should be free from debt, it is also important that the municipal divisions should have no right to oppress them with the burden of local indebtedness.

FIXED SALARIES.

It would promote an economical administration of the State Government, if the salaries of officers, including the members of the Legislature, were paid fixed salaries.

Under such a law, a part of the public officers are paid by fees, and a part by fixed annual salaries or by a per diem allowance. The result is great inequality and injustice. Many of those who are paid by fees receive a compensation out of all proportion to the services rendered, while the salaries of others are wholly inadequate. For example, many county officers, who are paid by fees, receive a greater compensation than the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. The salaries paid to Sheriffs, Auditors, and other officers, and the amount paid to many other public officers ought to be reduced. To do justly to the people and to officers, without fees or perquisites, should be adopted. The people of Ohio will, without question, sustain an increase of the salaries of Judges and of all officers who are now inadequately paid. But it can not be doubted that a reduction in the salaries which would prevent the payment to public officers of enormous sums by means of fees and perquisites, is required as a matter of justice to the people. To reduce the salaries of public officers, and to abolish

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

Collections Made on All Accessible Points

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 3, 1871.

One year ago gold stood at twenty per cent. premium as compared with our greenback and National Bank currency; now it is barely over ten per cent. This approach to the specie standard, says the New York *Tribune*, has been made without effort and against the wishes of nearly half the American people, who, being in debt, believed that they could pay their creditors more easily and cheaply in a depreciated than in an appreciated currency. But for the terrible war in Europe, which would give the United States unprecedented facilities for procuring metals in 1871, and is still greater importance thereafter, when the Southern States, and especially Nevada and Arizona, we are confident that our annual product of gold and silver will average two hundred millions of dollars. We have no reason, therefore, to deplore the exportation of the precious metals, since that does not now exceed the annual product of gold. Gold and silver have become staple products of the United States, like wheat, bacon and cotton, and will be produced uniformly in proportionately than they are imported by us so long as our mines shall remain productive.

The exported balance of trade against us in the fiscal year ending with June, 1869, was about seventy-five millions of dollars; that ending with June, 1870, it was hardly twenty-five millions. Neither statement took into account the accruing interest on our national, state and corporate debts held in Europe, which we estimate as but little less than one hundred millions per annum. Thus, our net exports were sold at a considerable profit, so that the custom house balance is not conclusive; but the prevailing rates of exchange for the past twelve months leave no room to doubt that we are still increasing our heavy indebtedness to the bankers and capitalists of the Old World.

For we are constructing railroads more rapidly than at any former period prior to the close of our war. We estimate at ten thousand miles the extension of our net-work of railroads in 1870, and a corresponding enlargement of our rolling stock and equipments. We enlarged our cities in that year by not less than one hundred thousand houses, costing, on an average, at least $5,000 each, making an aggregate outlay of $500,000,000. If the improvement of buildings, farms, production of stock, &c., in the rural districts, may be fairly estimated at an equal amount, we are increasing in wealth and productive capacity at a rate unparalleled by any other country, whether of the New or of the Old World.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	119½	119½	119½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	119	119¼	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 new	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118¾	118¾	118¾
10-40s	116½	116½	116½
Coupons	119¼	119¼	119¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	119½
United States 5-20s of 1862	119¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	118
United States 10-40s	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117½
Pacific Railroad	93
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	119½

The Wall street markets to-day were less buoyant than on Saturday, and the decline in some of the specialties was equal to 2 per cent. The market at 1:0 o'clock is unsettled, with few stocks offering. New York Central 92, and Scrip 84; Erie, 23½; Reading, 93½; Lake Shore, 93½; Northwestern, 72¾ and 82½; Rock Island, 104; Pacific Mail, 40½; St. Paul, 73½, and 74; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾; gold, 110¾.

At 10 A. M. the market was still dull, with light offerings. New York Central, 93½; Scrip, 84; Erie, 23½; Reading, 93½; Lake Shore, 93½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Northwestern, 73¼, and 82½; Rock Island, 104; Pacific Mail, 40½; St. Paul, 73½, and 74; Ohio and Mississippi, 28½; gold, 110¾.

At 11:35 there was little change in prices. New York Central, 93½; Scrip, 84; Erie, 23; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 115½; Lake Shore, 93½; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 103½; Northwest, 72¾ and 82½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 73½, and 74½; Western Union Telegraph, 84½; Adams Express, 64½; United States Express, 53; gold 110¾.

The prices at 2:30 were for New York Central 93¼, Scrip, 87½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 93¾; Lake Shore, 93½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 103½; Northwestern, 73¼ and 82½; Rock Island, 104½; Fort Wayne, 92½; Pacific Mail, 40½; St. Paul, 73½ and 74¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾; gold, 110¾.

The 3:30 prices were: New York Central, 93½; Scrip, 87½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 93¾; Lake Shore, 93½; Northwestern, 73¼ and 82½; Rock Island, 104½; Fort Wayne, 92½; Pacific Mail, 39½; St. Paul, 73½ and 73¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾; gold, 110¾.

There was some little improvement at 4:30: New York Central, 93¼, do scrip, 87½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 93¾; Lake Shore, 93½; Northwestern, 73¼ and 82½; Rock Island, 104½; Pacific Mail, 39½; St. Paul, 73½ and 73¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾; gold 110¾.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	30
Lehigh Navigation	52½
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	37
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	52
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Reading	93½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 40 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Buildings), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York Brokers. Will loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 3, 1871.

REMARKS.—The season of festivities has come and gone, and the year 1870 has passed away, and that 1871 now reigns in its stead. Hence we proceed to business. The weather is still cold, navigation by river effectually closed, and all our supplies reach us by rail, and the more primitive modes of conveyance. But the stock on hand, with the supplies daily coming in, are ample for any contingency. Dealers, in addition to passing through the holiday week, have scarcely got the hang of the year in hand. However, our quotations of groceries will show the tendency of things, and the readiness of dealers to adopt prices to the new order of things. There is no change in the situation and the trade not directly affected by the revised tariff. Business is fashionable and one hanged, both mills and stores being well supplied with all choice brands. The crop of new hanging gets over the bulk of the market with all possible dispatch. It takes time to get it from the mill, and our dealers will not put a bogus article on the market.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The market was firm with a fair jobbing demand. This, however, has been the situation for some days. The receipts are light, barrels. We quote regular lots at $5 25@5 50 for fair to medium; $5 50@5 75 for choice lots.

ASHES.—The foreign will continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined at 9c cash, at 90 days. Crude, common to fair potash 7@7½c; pearls 8@9c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 75c per gallon.

BAR IRON.—Sales at 3½c per lb.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5c@5½c per lb.

BEANS.—Regular sales made at $1 25@1 35 per bushel, as per quality. The latter for small lots.

BUCKWHEAT.—Sales are reported at $1 50 per bushel, 48 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $5 50@6 00 per cwt., and at one of 50 lbs.

BAKING POWDER.—Sales are reported at $1 75 per doz.; $3 per case, $5 50 per half case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The new crop of cured meat and sweet pickles has been brought upon the market only in limited supply. Those of last season's preparation, and reliable dealers are not disposed to run out an inferior article. A few days more, and the smoke house doors will be opened. The present rates are: Shoulders, plain, 10c; sugar cured 12c; hams, plain, 13c; sugar cured (canvassed) hams, plain 15c; Pittsburgh beef in pickle, $10 per barrel; pork, $15.

BUTTER.—Receipts light, mostly only at packages. Sales of prime to choice are made at 35@36c; and for fine fresh rolls 40c. Medium and low grades, 30@32c.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $6 50 @ 7 00 by the car load, delivered.

COAL OIL.—The market is well supplied; sales in a small way at 30@32c.

CRANBERRIES.—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote sales of Sarlett's Belle berries at $9 @ 9 barrel, and other descriptions sold at $4@$5 50 @ barrel.

CANDLES.—In good supply; sales of mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 15c; stearine 18c per lb.

CHEESE.—There is an active demand for pure cider, which commands from 26 to 28 in bbls.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Eastern and Pennsylvania at 28 @ 30c; Philadelphia $5 75.

CROCKERY.—Sales of Ohio stoneware at $2 40@2 50 barrel. Flower pots bundle $2 50@2 75 @ barrel.

CANNED GOODS.—The demand for cheese. Receipts, 150 boxes. Sales were made as follows: Western Reserve, factory, 19c; Ohio factory, 19@19½c; Ohio dairies, 18c. Bacon—country hams 16c; cheese 15c; shoulders 9c; sugar-cured hams 16c. Corn dc. Oats 35c. Wheat West $1 10. Flour $4 50@5 00.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

REMARKS.—To-day being very generally observed as a New Years holiday, rendered the market rather a dull one, the run of stock all around being light. Hence we make but a brief report.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,200 head; left over, 200 head. Prices ruled about the same as last week.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; left over, 100 head. Prices ruled about the same as last week.

HOGS.—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; left over, 200 head. Prices ruled about the same as last week.

CATTLE.

Cars.		Cars.
M. Varner	J. R. Graves	—
Marks & Bro.	J Varner & Louis	1
S. Krouse	18, Marks & Bro.	1
Mitchell & Ziegler	1 Dick & Bro.	1
E. & J. Shamberg	3 Jos. Hollobar	1
J. F. Haas	1 S. M. Friedl	1
J. B. Farrell, Ind.	1 Friedl & Co.	1
Trauerman & L.	1 Eldridge	1
J. H. McCaffrey		

Total 20
Last week 40

HOGS.

Cars.		Cars.
Greenwald & K.	Geo. Emrich	1
Newely & Bro.		1
Total		86
Last week		4

SHEEP.

Total number received 3
Last Week 3

In addition to the numbers indicated above, it is proper to remark that runs of cattle, sheep and hogs came in from Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Westmoreland and other adjoining counties.

SALES.

The following sales were reported as leading dealers, with prices received, from which the reader can form a correct opinion as to the ruling of the market:

Cattle.

The market was extremely dull; out prices were a shade better than on last Monday, particularly for prime cattle.

Eastwood & Blockstock sold 41 head mixed Ohio cattle at $4 12½@5 00.

M. Krouse sold 20 head Chicago mixed stock at $5 00@5 25.

Mitchell & Ziegler made a sale of 16 head of Washington county cattle at $5 50@5 75.

Carr & Mc'Aleese sold 140 head Chicago mixed cows and steers at $5 50@5 75.

J. Scaling offered and sold 37 head Ohio common to fair cattle at $5 50@5 90.

Shamberg & Haas sold 24 head medium to fair cattle at $5 50@5 75.

Greenwald & Kahn made sale of 43 Ohio cattle at $5 25@5 75.

E. Katz sold 20 Ohio cattle at $5 00@5 00.

Rothchild & Z. made sale of 56 mixed stock at $5 25@5 60.

Geo. Fiser & Byers sold a bunch of 25 head stockers at $4 20@5 00.

F. Richter bought a fine show steer weighing 2,100 pounds, for which he paid $620, or about 29½c per pound.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was not heavy, and the sales were light, prices ranging from $6 25@7 25.

Greenwald & Kahn made sale of 100 head fair hogs at $6 25@7 25, which is ½ better than last week.

J. Newely made sale of a fine bunch of 42 hogs at $7 00.

George Emrich disposed of 125 head at prices varying from $6 75@7 25.

Sheep.

There were not more than 1,000 to 1,200 in market, and prices did not differ from last week.

J. R. Newely & Bro. made sales of 229 head mixed sheep, to 5@6 per lb.

Newely & McMillan disposed of 75 head at $4 75@5 50 lb head.

J. Dunn sold 206 at $1 25@3 25 lb head.

Milch Cows.

No sales reported—worth $35 to $70—the latter an extreme.

Horses and Mules.

Few offered, and none sold—all send East.

Hogs for Two Years.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

The Cincinnati Hog Weighing Association furnish us the following report of the number of hogs killed this season to Saturday last, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1870.	1869.
Chicago	419,414	389,414
Cincinnati	324,925	261,110
Louisville	226,217	180,449
St. Louis	192,000	190,700
Milwaukee	94,000	92,700
Total	1,259,456	1,121,261

Packed at Indianapolis this year, 76,000.

The above shows a total increase of 138,577, and including Indianapolis, where the total packing last year, according to the *Price Current*, was 42,333, the increase is about 150,000 head, while the average in weight is large. The slaughtering in this city does not show the full amount of increase, as a large proportion have been received from the country, estimated at 10,000 head, making the packing here proper 324,925 head, which is nearly 2,000 more than our total packing last year.

Smelting.

The business of smelting ore has been very imperfectly carried on in this country, particularly in the separation of copper and silver, which are found together in large quantities. Until within a year or two all the ores which have been shipped in this country to Swansea, Wales and Britain to be perfectly smelted, as we were unable to save the silver in quantities which would pay for working until we had enough to make a cargo of copper and would not pay except for the silver, which is in the ore. Large quantities of ores were shipped to Swansea, Wales, to be smelted, where they have the process so complete that no waste occurs; but within a short time two large works have been put in operation by houses in this city, where the work can be done at home. It will be seen that the cost of freights both ways are considered; both of these smelting furnaces are doing a large business, and when our mines shall be developed largely many of these establishments will be opened and a new industry will be developed on a large scale, and the saving in miners and manufacturers will be very great. One of the furnaces, situated in Newark, is doing a large business, and has business enough on hand to last another year.

The Coal Prospects at New Orleans.

The coal supply is at present the momentous question among steamboatmen at New Orleans. One dollar per bushel and scarcity of river-borne supply on hand, is not a very encouraging prospect. Several small tributaries emptying into the Ouachita, were frozen over at last accounts.

Ore Receipts at St. Louis.

The amount of iron ore received during the past year is 216,000 tons, about one-half the amount mined during the previous ten years.

The coal receipts at St. Louis for 1870 were 26,953,-475 tons.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Chicago spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 08; No. 1 Toledo red at $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 14; amber Michigan, $1 18; white Canada, $1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 08; No. 1 do., $1 10. Corn dull and nominal at 45c. Oats dull and nominal at 32@33c. Barley dull and nominal at $1 10; refused fall and nominal at $1 20.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was unsettled. There was still a difference of opinion among dealers in regard to prices. The general impression is that the oil trade will be carried somewhat differently during the present year. There is ample room for improvement.

The following is a report of sales of 25,000 barrels of crude oil that was disposed of by auction on Tuesday forenoon, viz.:

5,000 bbls. spot	9½c
5,000 bbls. spot	9½c
5,000 bbls. spot	9½c
5,000 bbls. spot	9½c
Other sales 5,000 bbls. spot	9½c

REMARKS.

The market yesterday was very firm but not active; buyers are still holding out and refusing to pay the rates that are demanded. We quote nominally as follows: January s. o., 70½c; but half January, 71½c; January and February, 72½c; March, 73½c; March and April, 74c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels in good demand. Sales as follows: 550 city make on spot at $1 75; 800 country make on spot at $1 70; 1,000 each February and March, city make, at $1 72½.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—*The Herald* says: Upon lower creek there was a moderate inquiry at $3 20@3 25, with sellers holding at $3 40@3 45. On upper creek $3 10 was the best bid, with sellers at $3 25@3 30. 2,000 buyers option were sold at auction at the closing at $3 50.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 25@
1,000 bbls upper creek, at gravity	3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek, at gravity	3 45
1,000 bbls lower creek, at gravity	3 40
500 bbls lower creek	3 35
500 bbls lower creek	3 35

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 3.—Closing on the list.—Prime, delivered, buyers, seller January, 71½c; seller February, 71½c; March, 72½c; seller April, 73½c; seller May, 74½c; seller June, 75½c; seller July, 76½c; seller August, 77½c; seller September, 78½c; seller October, 79½c; seller November, 80½c; seller December, 81½c; seller year, 72½c. Sales—500 bbls for S. W. December at 75½c; 2,000 bbls 27½@28½c—latter parcel; market closing firm.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Market quiet; P. L. S. to W., 27½@28c; Pithole, 28@28½c; Parker, 28½@29c; Shamburg, 29½c; March to June, 34½@34½c; rates, 60@61c.

OIL CITY, January 3.—Market nominal and quiet at 71½@72c on Lower Creek for irrespective, and 69@70 on Oil Creek for do; buyers 60 days.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—Market nominal at $3 20 on the upper creek.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 3.—Market firm; about 25 cents.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—P. L. S.—Hothest, January, 75½@75¾c; February, 75½@75¾c; sales 1,000 in January and February at 75½c; March, 76½c; March and April, 76½c; January and July, 77½c. Rumored sales 3,000 bbls March and 5,000 April at 76½c. Crude, 11½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 3.—Market extremely dull, and nothing doing; asking $3 45; no buyers.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Petroleum—Market quiet and nothing done and; prices for crude and refined unchanged from Saturday's quotations.

OIL CITY, January 3.—Market dull and nominal, but firm; lower road, $2 20@3 40; Oil City, $3 40 to $3 45. No sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—Market firm and quiet at $3 20 to $3 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 3.—Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; offering $3 20@3 30 for regardless.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—Market quiet but firm at $3 25.

PERSAUVILLE, January 3.—Market quiet but firm at $3 25.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—Market very quiet; nothing whatever doing; no offers to buy above $3 25.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Eagle	1,000	Archer Oil Works
Freedom Oil Works	140	Seaboard Oil Works
Total	1,140	

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Bowers & Vrooman Eagle Oil Works, 15 bbls.; J. Wilson & Freedom Oil Works, 140 bbls.; Chas. Gould's & Co.'s Seaboard Oil Works, 140 bbls.; Eagle Oil Works, 15 bbls.; Works, 6 bbls.; Bates & G to Archer Oil Works, 6 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA OIL TRADE.

We condense the following from the Philadelphia *North American*:

The following tables have been prepared for us with great care by Mr. F. T. Lees, of the Philadelphia Custom House, and should be preserved as valuable matter for future reference.

Domestic export statement, by articles and countries, of commodities, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, to foreign countries, from the port of Philadelphia, during the year 1870:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
ENGLAND.		
Petroleum, refined gallons	2,407,413	$ 569,759
Naptha, refined gallons	180,299	18,180
IRELAND.		
Petroleum, crude gallons	140,149	28,976
Petroleum, refined gallons	5,615,663	1,464,761
Naptha, refined gallons	1,000	200
Benzine, barrels	5,000	750
GIBRALTER.		
Petroleum, refined gallons	2,954,340	644,222
BRITISH WEST INDIES.		
Petroleum, refined gallons	147,841	43,591
SPAIN.		
Petroleum, refined gallons	1,140,451	307,491
CUBA.		
Petroleum, refined gallons	50,828	19,370
PORTO RICO.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	38,346	11,186
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN UNION.		
Petroleum, crude, gallons	549,975	88,475
Petroleum, refined, gallons	10,493,167	2,661,118
FRANCE.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	2,169,324	504,795
Petroleum, refined, gallons	837,579	275,975
Benzine, gallons	402,353	98,233
HOLLAND.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	2,511,747	642,669
BRAZIL.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	3,009	900
BELGIUM.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	7,000	2,416
ITALY.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	2,060,411	521,564
VENEZUELA.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	3,200	849
BELGIUM.		
Petroleum, crude, gallons	413,496	79,451
Petroleum, refined, gallons	13,179,365	3,447,601
Naptha, gallons	269,117	25,901
URUGUAY.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	1,500	495
RUSSIA.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	1,059,660	276,714
DENMARK.		
Petroleum, crude, gallons	47,061	11,144
Petroleum, refined, gallons	1,500,945	402,108
PORTUGAL.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	626,042	167,541
SWEDEN.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	227,307	59,843
CHINA.		
Petroleum, refined, gallons	509,973	130,530

RECAPITULATION.

Statement of exports to the following foreign countries:

Countries.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Totals.
England	393	514,166	514,559
Ireland	434	1,466,806	1,901,140
Gibraltar	2,009	679,023	681,032
Dom'n of Canada	2,5	62 846	64,774
British W. Indies	718	50,789	1,497,179
Spain	948,626	1,140	949,766
Cuba	1,216,909	190	1,173,849
Porto Rico	38,346		38,346
North Ger. Union	665,666		2,769,999
France	21,788		21,788
Brazil	99,985		99,985
Holland	129,736		1,660
Dutch West Indies	17,918		718
Mexico	1,000		1,000
Italy	277,906	7	11
Venezuela	3,200	4,779	7,979
Total	1,525,426	9,004	
Dom. of Columbia	18,000		
Chile	89		
Peru	194,971	102,954	
Hayti	12,379		
Turkey	2,415	490,490	
Portugal	104,733	117,601	
Sweden		59,843	
Austria	18,567	114,953	130,609
Total	$6,598,479	$10,221,999	$16,643,478

Exports during the year 1869 ..... 4,483,197 11,449,052 15,872,949

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last six years:

	Crude, Bbls.	Refined, Bbls.
1870	1,525,426	9,004
1869	1,140,000	10,000
1868	1,000,000	10,000
1867	1,000,000	10,000
1866	1,000,000	10,000
1865	1,000,000	10,000

	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Petroleum, crude	3,339,761	455,908	1,511,377	170,017
Petroleum, refined	45,649,839	11,996,567	1,405,417	373,159
Benzine	267,500	66,000	228,500	18,812
Naptha	27,736	14,000		
Total	49,284,837	12,532,469	3,145,294	561,987

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—Cotton weak; low middling 17½c; Rock mantle—clear sides 16½c; clear ribbed 16½c; shoulders 15c; hard 15c. Bacon—country hams 16c; sides 15½c; shoulders 13c; sugar-cured hams 19c. Corn 65c. Oats 35c. Wheat West $1 10. Flour $4 50@5 00.

Cumberland Cattle Market.

CUMBERLAND, Md., January 3.—Reed Cattle—Hecsler's 203 head; market a little better; sales of extra at $5 @ 5 40; fair to good at $4 60@5 00; second $3 50@4 00; stockers, $3 @ 4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 6,000 head; market very dull; extra at a shade firmer; sales in lots at $4 50@5 00 each; extra $4 50@5 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 3.—Flour—extra spring held at $5 25. Wheat—No. 2 steady at 92c. Corn dull and nominal. Oats—No. 1 higher at 32c; No. 2 do. Mess pork $17 75. Dressed hogs $6 87.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of Winter Flour.

Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, for sale by

D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

CLOTHING.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF

Winter Goods.

MEN AND BOYS'

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

OF THE

Greatest Variety at Low Prices.

YOU WILL FIND ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF THE

Newest Fabrics for Boys,

FROM THREE YEARS OF AGE UPWARD.

GLENGARRY OVERCOATS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Gray & Logan,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

NO. 47 SIXTH STREET,

(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110½@110¾.

NEW YORK, January 3—P. M.

GOLD.

All the markets open after the holidays without much excitement. Gold opened at 110½, and declined to 110¾, at which it closed. Loans were made at from 2 to 7 per cent. per annum. Clearances $5,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109.

MONEY.

Money quiet and easy at 7 per cent. currency to gold in favor.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened steady and strong, but on some slight reports from Washington the market declined a little, closing strong at the decline. '81s and 10s, now 5s and 6s, were quoted ex-coupon.

Coupon, 1881	119½	Firm, buy
Coupon, 1868	118¾	Firm, buy
Coupon, 1867	118½	10-40s
Coupon, 1865	118½	Currency 6s
5-20s, 1865, new	118½	

STATE SECURITIES.

State securities dull and heavy. Missouris are quoted as follows:

Missouri 6s	90	Virginia, old	67
Tennessee, old	69	North Carolina, old	40½
Tennessee, new	69½	North Carolina, new	39½
Virginia 6s	67		

STOCKS.

Stocks early in the day were steady, but not active; at the close they were somewhat better. Rock Island and Northwestern were weakest; the latter declined from 1¼ to 1⅛ per cent.

W. U. Telegraph		Northwestern	71¾
Quicksilver	3	Preferred	85¾
Mariposa	1	Rock Island	104
Preferred	8½	New Jersey Central	101
Adams Express	64½	Ft. Wayne	84
Wells-Fargo Express	52½	Preferred	75
United States Express	53	Wabash	47
Central Pacific	92	Preferred	69
New York Central	93¾	Terre Haute	30
New York Cent. Scrip	87½	Preferred	60
Erie	23½	Chicago and Alton	114
Preferred	57½	Preferred	118
Harlem	132	Ohio and Mississippi	28¾
Reading	93¾	Cleveland, Col. and Cin.	93
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	136½
Michigan Southern	93½	Lake Shore	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103½	Pacific Mail	39½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1871.

EXCHANGE.—Unchanged.

FLOUR.—Extra spring firmer at $4 60@5 50.

WHEAT.—No 2 spring active and advanced 2 @3c, closing steady at $1 10½@1 11½, cash and seller January.

CORN.—No 2 mixed more active at 43@44c, closing firm at the outside.

OATS.—No 2 closed firmly at 28½c.

BARLEY.—No 2 at 90c.

RYE.—No 2 dull at 80@81c.

PROVISIONS.—Firmer, mess pork closed at $16 50 cash and seller January; $16 75 seller February; $17 00 seller March.

LARD.—Dressed active at $8 90; live active at $5 95@ 6 00.

CATTLE.—Dull and nominal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton quiet and weak, at 18½c. Flour—Receipts 10,000 barrels; sales 7,000 barrels; 10@15c lower; common to good extra $6 00@6 30; good to choice do $6 35@7 00; white wheat extra $7 00@7 50. St. Louis $4 50@5 25. Red winter extra $6 00@6 75; amber do $6 75@7 25. White Western extra $6 75@7 50. Southern dull and unchanged at 10@15c. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No 1 Chicago spring $1 10; No 2 do $1 08@1 09; No 1 white Michigan $1 20. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No 1 mixed 49½c; No 2 do 48½c; white Western 49@50c; yellow and white Southern 50@51c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hops dull. Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged at 19½@20c. Sugar—Fair to good refining 8½@8¾c; refined dull and unchanged. Molasses steady. New Orleans 70@74c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $16 50@16 75; prime mess $15@15 25; prime $13 50@14; old mess $16 25@16 50; prime mess $15@15 25; prime $13 50@14. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard dull and heavy; steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged at 12@13c for Western, and 20@22c for State. Whisky—Free firm at 94 cents 30 for shipping. Wheat for January, 1871, $1 10½@1 11; February, $1 11½@1 12; March, $1 12½@1 13; April, $1 13½@1 14; May, $1 14½@1 15; June, $1 15½@1 16; July, $1 16½@1 17; August, $1 17½@1 18; September, $1 18½@1 19; October, $1 19½@1 20; November, $1 20½@1 21; December, $1 21½@1 22. Corn—January, 46½@47c; February, 47½@48c; March, 48½@49c; April, 49½@50c; May, 50½@51c; June, 51½@52c; July, 52½@53c; August, 53½@54c; September, 54½@55c; October, 55½@56c; November, 56½@57c; December, 57½@58c. Oats—January, 30½@31c; February, 31½@32c; March, 32½@33c; April, 33½@34c; May, 34½@35c; June, 35½@36c; July, 36½@37c; August, 37½@38c; September, 38½@39c; October, 39½@40c; November, 40½@41c; December, 41½@42c. Eggs steady at 25c. Lard—Prime firm at 9½@9¾c. Pork firm; mess $16 50@16 75; prime mess $15@15 25; prime $13 50@14.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The market is very quiet and there is but little to attract notice in prices. The following are the most important changes: Cochecos, 1c lower. Otis Co. X. X. white denims are reduced from 9 to 8c. Pacific X. X. white denims are reduced from 10 to 9c. Work linseys from 19 to 18c; Chameleon do from 9½ to 9c; Lancaster do from 9 to 8½c; Lancaster plaids from 9½ to 9c. Allendale 8-4 brown sheetings from 15 to 12½c; Allendale 7-8 brown sheetings from 13 to 11½c. Prints unchanged. Ticks, stripes and denims unchanged with the decline made by agents yesterday.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Flour steady; family $4 45@5 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull at 70@80c. Clover seed dull and unsettled at 11@11½c. Timothy seed dull at $2 60@2 70. Lard dull; steam 10@10½c; kettle leaves 10@10½c. Bulk meats 5@5½c; sides 6½@6¾c. Bacon 10@11½c. Whisky dull at 93c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 22c. Hogs—Receipts for three days 11,000 head. Green meats held at $6 75@7 00 and unchanged at $6 87½. Gold 110c. Exchange steady.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower; No 2 red fall at $1 04@1 05; No 3 do at 97@98c; No 4 do at 90@91c; rejected at 78@80c; bulk sales 94@95c; spring, No 2 at $1 01@1 02; No 3 at 96@97c; rejected at 85@86c. Corn dull and unsettled at 41@41½c for cash; 41½@42c for seller January; 42½@43c for seller February; 43½@44c for seller March; 44½@45c for seller April; 45½@46c for seller May. Oats dull and unsettled at 31@31½c for cash; 31½@32c for seller January; 32½@33c for seller February; 33½@34c for seller March; 34½@35c for seller April; 35½@36c for seller May. Barley dull and heavy. Rye dull and unchanged at 80@81c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork—Jobbing lots $16 50@16 75. Bacon—Shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear rib sides 13½@13¾c; clear sides 13¾@14c. Lard—In tierces 10@10½c; kegs sales 10½@11c. Green meats held at $6 87½@7 00. Whisky dull at 93c.

The Daily Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA.

The January Sitting of the Supreme Court.

Decisions in a Large Number of Important Allegheny County and Western Pennsylvania Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1871.

The January sitting of the Supreme Court to-day, began yesterday in Philadelphia, all the Judges, Sharswood, Williams, Agnew, and Read, being present; Chief Justice Thompson presiding. The following important opinions were announced; the judgment in each case being pronounced by Thompson, C. J.

Lane vs. Lane, *et al*, Westmoreland county, affirmed.

Mr. Aitken vs. Evans, Allegheny county, reversed.

McGinnes vs. Vernon, Fayette county, reversed.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company *et al.* vs. Rowan and wife, Allegheny county, reversed.

E. M. Truitt vs. Lee, Lawrence county, affirmed.

Boland and Snyder vs. A. Anson, Crawford county, reversed.

Musser vs. Gardner, Clarion county, affirmed.

Dodd, for use, etc., vs. Kelly, Crawford county, affirmed.

Burgwin vs. Colvin *et al.*, Cambria county, affirmed.

Slocum's appeal, Fayette county, decree reversed, affirming the Auditor's report.

Garrod vs. Hudson, Fayette county, affirmed.

Colter vs. Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Allegheny county, affirmed—by Read, J.

Hatch vs. Still, Armstrong county, affirmed.

Phelan vs. Moss, Greene county, judgment reversed, *venire de novo* awarded.

Hohman vs. Stanley, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Brown *et al.* vs. Davenport, Erie county, reversed—Judges Agnew and Williams dissenting.

Harper *et al.* vs. Hays, Allegheny county, reversed—Judgment for plaintiff in case stated.

Fargo *et al.* vs. Brown *et al.*, Venango county, reversed.

Boerner vs. Miegel *et al.*, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Ewing *et al.* vs. Thompson's administrators, Allegheny county, reversed.

The city of Pittsburgh vs. John S. Shaffer, Allegheny county, affirmed.

The county of Armstrong vs. the county of Clarion, Clarion county, reversed.

Kerr *et al.* vs. Verner, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Tradesmen's National Bank vs. the Third National Bank, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Conmel *et al.* vs. Kerr *et al.*, Cambria county, affirmed.

Shriver *et al.* vs. the city of Pittsburgh, affirmed.

Nat'l. Caldwell, Jefferson county, affirmed—by Agnew, J.

R. Henry Brown vs. James Hays, Jefferson county, affirmed.

K. C. Barker *et al* vs. John C. McCreary, Erie county, reversed—Judgment given for plaintiff for full costs.

J. D. Kaine *et al* vs. Francis R. Tanner, Armstrong county, affirmed.

Charles Alfemus's executor vs. William McKenna *et al*, Greene county, reversed.

George W. Cebulskie vs. David Crawford, Greene county, affirmed.

Joseph Rose vs. William Espy, Allegheny county, reversed.

Thomas Zerkenbach vs. Leopold Seichrist, Erie county, decree affirmed.

Henry and McManus vs. Robert Castilay, Armstrong county, reversed.

Reuben Bartley vs. William D. Williams, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Alexander McClurg vs. Margaret McClurg, Allegheny county, decree affirmed, excepting as to allowance allowed to plaintiff, which is reduced to the annual sum of $900.

H. Newall vs. F. Haworth, Venango county, affirmed.

Mary L. Jones vs. Jerome Jones, Allegheny county, decree affirmed.

Robert McClenton vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, Allegheny county; Same vs. Same, *ex delicto*—Court of Common Pleas reversed, and in the proceedings by petition, the order granting the same is reversed, the petition reinstated and proceedings set aside.

F. M. Cunningham vs. David Mitchell, Fayette county, reversed.

J. C. Tilton vs. Edward Miller & Co., Allegheny county, reversed.

In re J. Clarissa Dickens, Allegheny county, the order affirmed, upon the third specification, by Sharswood, J.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Ribler, Erie county, affirmed.

Reeden vs. Gilliland, Lawrence county, reversed.

Borland's appeal, Allegheny county, decree reversed—Masters appeal.

Crum's appeal, Allegheny county, reversed.

Kimmel vs. Boyd, Allegheny county, decree reversed.

Dyers vs. Wightman, Allegheny county, affirmed.

In the case of Private Road in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, proceedings dismissed.

The Asbestos Oil Company vs. the North American Oil and Mining Company, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Rickell's appeal, Allegheny county, appeal quashed.

The Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company vs. Smith, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Hart vs. Herron's Executors, Allegheny county, reversed.

Lee vs. F. Barker, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Arnold vs. Dutton, Fayette county, affirmed.

Kimmph vs. Dunn, Crawford county, affirmed.

Boyd vs. Boyd, Westmoreland county, affirmed.

Trefts vs. The Borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, affirmed.

Krise vs. Neal, Cambria county, affirmed.

Russell vs. Kennedy, Erie county, affirmed.

Evans vs. County of Erie, reversed.

Fehly vs. Burr, Jefferson county, judgment affirmed.

Thurston vs. Brainard, Crawford county, reversed by Williams, J.

Chase vs. The Petroleum Bank to use, &c., Crawford county, reversed.

Snyder and wife vs. Beeline, Clarion county, reversed.

Baird vs. Porter, Fayette county, affirmed.

Thompson *et al.* vs. Rogers, Washington county, reversed.

Hastings vs. McGee, Allegheny county, reversed.

Ross vs. Ross, Fayette county, affirmed.

School District of the borough of Connellsville vs. Smith's Executors, Fayette county, affirmed.

The Luzerne Oil Company vs. Browne, Burke & Co., Allegheny county, affirmed.

Hartley, Willie & Co. vs. the City of Allegheny, affirmed.

Gillespie vs. Hunt's Administrators, reversed.

Davis and wife vs. Zimmerman, Greene county, affirmed.

Power and Ward vs. O'Neill, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Graham's executors vs. Graham, Allegheny county, affirmed.

Lewis's appeal, Indiana county, decree affirmed.

Campbell *et al.* vs. Stephens for use, etc., Armstrong county, affirmed.

McCabe vs. Burns and Stevenson, Allegheny county, reversed.

Rowley and wife vs. McHugh, Cambria county, reversed.

The county of Jefferson vs. William and Daniel Slagle, affirmed.

Bell's appeal, Allegheny county, decree affirmed.

Randolph vs. Randolph, Crawford county, decree reversed.

Aicorn vs. the Commonwealth, Venango county, judgment affirmed.

POLITICAL.

LANSING, MICH., January 3.—The town is overflowing with politicians from all portions of the State, and the Senatorial question absorbs the attention of all. Messrs. Howard, Williams, William A. Howard, Austin Blair and Thomas W. Ferry are here, each supported by a powerful and active lobby. Although it is admitted Wm. A. Howard's prospects are somewhat improved since afternoon, the general feeling is that the main struggle lies between Blair and Ferry. Both appear confident of success. Jacob M. Howard's chances are considered slim, unless it is found impossible to concentrate enough votes on either Blair or Ferry, in which case the two Howards come forward, with the chances in favor of Jacob M. Howard, who is decidedly ahead of all. The Senatorial caucus will be held to-morrow night. The Republican Legislative caucus was held to-night.

ATLANTA, GA., January 3.—The official election returns are not fully in, but enough is received to show that the Democrats carried the Second and Seventh Districts, and the Republicans the Third and Fourth. John A. Cochran has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Attorney General Akerman has purchased a home near Cartersville, Ga.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis Railroad Company was held at Connersville, Indiana, to-day, resulting in the election of the following named gentlemen for Directors for the ensuing year: Lewis Washington, Wm. Woods, J. W. Dungan, J. F. Kumler, Jr., Jno. Acton, of Cincinnati; J. M. Ridenour, of Indianapolis; and A. H. Campbell, of Liberty, Indiana. The Board was organized as follows: President, Lewis Washington President; M. H. Couth Secretary and Treasurer. The other officers remain the same as elected hereafter. There were represented in the election 30,000 shares, a larger amount than for several years past.

COUPONS OF UNION PACIFIC BONDS PAID.

BOSTON, January 2.—The coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds were paid to-day at the company's office here.

DENVER AND KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROADS.

DENVER, COL., January 2.—The Government Commission to examine the Denver and Kansas Pacific Railroads arrived here Saturday. The Denver Pacific Railroad has been completed six months and six days, and has transported 72,000,000 pounds of freight. The Kansas Pacific has been completed four months and eleven days, and has transported 17,439,120 pounds of freight. The aggregate of shipments of gold and silver for the year ending December 31st amounted to upwards of $5,000,000.

WINONA & MINNESOTA CONNECTION ROAD.

WINONA, MINN., January 3.—The Winona Eastern Connection Railroad, connecting Winona with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, three miles east of Lacrosse, was completed last week, and is now in running order and equipped for business. A temporary winter bridge has been built at Winona for passage of trains over the Mississippi river.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Zollmen, Ex-President of Mexico, and for many years banished from that country, residing at Havana, returns to Mexico in a few days under the benefit of the recent amnesty.

The steamer Robert N. Lowe, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., Friday evening short of coal and provisions, left that night yesterday to continue her search for favorable weather to grapple for the broken cable.

The death of Gen. Prim causes profound consternation in Havana. The news of Acosta's arrest in Spain is received quietly.

The German fair at Philadelphia closed on Monday evening. It is announced the net receipts exceed $25,000. The recent French fair netted about $14,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1871.

SETTLEMENT OF MR. TILTON.

Theodore Tilton has been relieved from the editorship of the Brooklyn *Union*, as well as the *Independent*. He did not appear at the Union office this morning, and it soon leaked out that he would appear there no more. This event is a general surprise to all parties, but to none more than to Mr. Tilton himself.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

A full bench of the Supreme Court, Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo, to-day decided that United States bonds could not be included in person's assets in accounting property for local and State taxation.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

The venerable anti-slavery reformer, was struck with paralysis while on a New Year's visit to his daughter yesterday, and his recovery is very doubtful. He is now the second attack.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Novelty Works—Moorhead, Adams & Co.
Dissolution Notice—H. Gerwig & Co.
Statement—Tradesmen's National Bank.
Statement—Fourth National Bank.
Statement—First National Bank.
Statement—First National Bank, Birmingham.
Statement—First National Bank, Allegheny.
Statement—Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
Statement—Peoples' National Bank.
Statement—Citizens' National Bank.
Statement—Exchange National Bank.
Statement—Third National Bank.
Statement—German National Bank.
Statement—Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
Statement—Union National Bank.
Opera House—Pearl Pry.
Trimble's Variation Theatre.
Mercantile Library Hall—George VanDenhoff.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Mercantile Library Hall—A. Minor Griswold, January 9.
Academy of Music—Richard No. 3.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Aerated Crackers—Marchi's.
Cream Ale—Peet, Diamond & Co.
Snow Flake—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Washington and Jefferson College—Opens January 4.
Bailey & Co.
Steubenville, Ohio, Female Seminary—Begins Feb'y 1.
Dingmore Cook Stove—D. De Haven & Sons.
Hoff's Malt Extract.
Dissolution—Wood & Lukens.
Housekeeper Wanted—3429 Liberty street.
Stolen Cows—Holbrook, McCreary & Co.
Pianos, Trees—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Fuenete's Superior Extracts.
Boarding—182 Francis avenue.
Copartnership Notice—H. Childs & Co.
Coach and Blacksmith Shop for Sale—C. H. Love.
Boarding—4 Second avenue.
Store for Rent—W. H. Hays.
Storeroom for Rent—W. H. Hays.
Boarding—No. 15 Anderson street, Allegheny City.
Situation Wanted—Z., Lock Box 10 Pittsburgh Postoffice.
Dividend—Manufacturers and Merchants' Insurance Company.
Storeroom for Rent—M. and M. Insurance Office.
Dividend—National Insurance Company.
Election—Mechanics' Savings and Trust Company.
Dividend—Allegheny Bridge Company.
Crockery Store for Sale—Frank Siebel.
Cottage House for Sale—Thos. Hall.
Situation Wanted—Glass, Commercial office.
Dissolution Notice—Smith & Cooley.
Mortgagee Wanted—Wm. Thos. Hall.
Homewood Lots for Sale—Mellon Bros.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Steger, Melaskey & Co.—Arbuckles & Co.
Fine Shirts, Gloves, Underwear, &c.—Putnam's.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Teas, Sugars, Molasses—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Portable Saw Mills—Lippincott & Co.
Iron City College—Open Day and Evening.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.
Cracker Meal—91 and 93 Liberty street.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Report for December.

James S. Patterson, Esq., Mayor's Clerk, furnishes our reporter the following report of the business of the Mayor's office, cases disposed of, and fines, &c., collected, during the month ending December 31, 1870:

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Drunkenness	415
Disorderly conduct	221
Vagrancy	48
Discharged	43
Total	727

RECEIPTS.	
Fines and forfeitures	$1,422 25
Costs	1,671 46
Night police	369 00
Dramatic license	130 00
Iowa Brokers' license	223 40
Total	$3,815 75
From E. McKnight & Co., for city lot on	56 00
Sundry bills	2,073 50
Total	$5,396 25

EXPENDITURES.	
Police pay roll	$4,205 28
Sundry bills	773 46
Total	$5,278 74

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Dr. McCandless, who was called to Lincoln.

The Secretary, Mr. Albeitz, presented bills amounting to $127 60, which were ordered to be paid.

NUISANCES.

Mr. Crosby Gray, Health Officer, reported that twenty nuisances had been abated during the month of December, and seventeen persons had been notified. The number of births reported for the month of November were 246; number of deaths for December, 342.

Mr. J. D. McFaden, Assistant Health Officer, reported thirty-two notices served during December, 16 abatements, and forty-three visits to inquire into nuisances.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.

Mr. Thomas J. Lindsay, Meat Inspector, reported that the number of inspections during November and December, was the same as in his last report, with the addition of three. The classifications are as follows:

Class No. 1	64
Class No. 2	43
Class No. 3	10
Total	117

One beef, 61 calves, and six hogs were condemned as unfit for use. Also, during the week following Thanksgiving, 111 turkeys, 253 chickens, and a lot of other poultry were condemned. The aggregate of poultry condemned for the year ending December 31st amounted to upwards of 2,000.

NOVEMBER.

Cattle—18,642; decrease from October, 3,037; decrease, 3,395	
Hogs—75,440; increase over October, 9,941; dead, 324.	
Sheep—47,450; decrease from October, 4,120; dead, 1,000.	

DECEMBER.

Cattle—16,039; increase over November, 677; dead, 5.	
Hogs—76,960; increase over November, 1,520; dead, 306.	
Sheep—39,190; decrease from November, 3,260; dead, 100.	

The deaths of the above animals was caused by abuse in transportation.

CLEANING CESS POOLS.

Mr. House called up the question of cleaning cesspools, and directed the attention of the Board to the fact that there were allegations of exorbitant charges having been made for cleaning vaults. He moved that citizens be invited to lay complaint before the Board wherever overcharges have been made.

Mr. Edwards moved as an amendment that the Board, at its next meeting, hear complaints against any parties who have failed to comply with the rules of the Board. Adopted.

Mr. House stated that there had been a good deal said in some of the newspapers on this subject, and it was even intimated that some members of the Board were interested in cesspooling. (Laughter.)

Mr. Edwards thought that parties aggrieved might obtain a remedy more expeditiously by making complaints to the Board, than by going into the newspapers.

SUITS PENDING.

On motion of Mr. House, the Health Officer was requested to prepare a statement of the condition of the several suits instituted by the Board, or its officers, in the courts, and report.

RENEWAL OF LICENSE ASKED.

A communication was received from William C. McCarthy, soliciting the Board for a renewal of his livery stable license. Read and accepted.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Thursday, February 2d, 1871.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Jury trials were resumed yesterday in this Court. Commonwealth *vs.* Daniel McKenna, larceny, and William McLaughlin; indictment, felonious assault and battery, on oath of Daniel McKenna. The defendants were charged with feloniously shooting a son of the prosecutor. It appearing that the shooting was not felonious, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Catharine Bushman was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Officer John Richards, prosecutor. There was a recommendation to mercy, and sentence was suspended.

John Mason plead guilty to unlawfully cutting William McAllister, on Liberty street.

Patrick Freel, the old man who so cruelly beat his daughter Nancy, some weeks ago, was tried for felonious assault and battery, and fined $25 and costs. It will be remembered that he fractured the skull of his daughter, by striking her with an iron bar. The jury found a verdict of not guilty in the felony charged, but guilty of unlawfully wounding and cutting Nancy Freel. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Michael Malone, charged with a felonious assault, in discharging a pistol at Joseph Lowe, while at work in the Fifth avenue market house, was acquitted.

The Court adjourned at two o'clock there being no other cases ready for trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Commonwealth against

John Bell,	Henry Kinnawry,
Elen Semmon,	John Seibauer,
J. H. Gilpy,	Michael King,
J. C. Smith,	J. and M. Long,
Daniel McCartan,	Charles Campbell,
Napoleon Shepley,	Robt. Cromwell, et al.,
L. C. Cole,	John Gallagher,
Thos. Jones,	Henry Wagner.

The District Attorney gives notice that *all* liquor cases will be disposed of on Friday. Parties interested must be in Court on that day, otherwise attachments will be issued. There are over one hundred cases on the list, and the Court is determined to push them through at once.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Jury trials were resumed in this Court yesterday. The following is the trial list for to-day:

Jas. Allen, being an action on a bond account.

Case not for trial—Hamilton *vs.* Hamilton.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

50. Cheny vs. Martin et al.	
51. Herdle vs. Wm. Thomas et al.	
62. Bingham & Lang vs. Crawford's administrators.	
64. Teeters & Son vs. Newell.	
80. Sellers et al. vs. Benny, Jr.	
9. Bryan and wife vs. Caldwell et al.	
21. Mundorf vs. Noble.	
92. Graham vs. Wolfe.	
95. Schreiner et al. vs. Gordon.	
96. Lewis vs. Wall et al.	

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday, Judge Hampton on the bench, and resumed the trial of jury causes.

C. C. Taylor, Esq., vs. James Pollard and J. W. White. Action to recover bill for professional services amounting to $1,000. The case was a peculiar one in character. It involved the settlement of the St. Clair property, in McKeesport, but the defendants deny that Mr. Taylor ever did the work. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

181. Jackson vs. McNulty.	
198. Kaufman vs. Kaufman's Adm'r.	
191. Spencer et al. vs. Coward.	
203. Robertson et al. vs. T. & M. Turnpike Co.	
98. Brown vs. Rouset et al.	
87. Murphy et ux. vs. Lawrence.	
88. Collins vs. Crow et al.	
24. Collins vs. Crow et al.	

Reduction of Prices in Family Groceries.

On the first of January the reduction of the revenue taxes made at the last session of Congress went into effect. On the following articles of family use the reduction of duties per pound is as here set down:

Articles.	Reduction, Cents.	Articles.	Reduction, Cents.
Teas, all kinds	5	Allspice	10
Coffees	2	Allspice, ground	10
Cocoa, ground	4	Pepper, all kinds	10
Sugar	4	Ginger	3
Cinnamon	10	Nutmegs	25
Cloves	10	Mace	25
Currants	2½	Prunes	3½

The law making the reduction postponed its operation to January 1st, in order to prepare for it, it remains to be seen whether consumers will reap any benefit from this reduction.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Annual Reports of the President and Other Officers.

The Sale of the Present Property Again Suggested, and the "Family" System Recommended—The Number of Inmates, Educational Progress, Sanitary Condition, &c.

The contributors to the House of Refuge held their seventeenth annual meeting, at the office of the institution, at ten o'clock Monday morning.

On motion of H. L. Ringwalt, the Hon. John E. Parke was chosen chairman, and Chas. S. Martin Secretary.

Chas. S. Martin and H. L. Ringwalt were appointed tellers to conduct the election for officers.

The Secretary then read the report of the President of the Institution, Wm. Dilworth, Jr., for the year 1870 as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Contributors of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania.

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania respectfully submit to the contributors, and for the information of the Legislature, their seventeenth annual report, being an annual report of the Superintendent, compiled in accordance with the requisition of the State Board of Charities, from which will be found a full and detailed statement of the operations of the institution for the year just closed, to which they especially invite the attention of all friends of juvenile reform. The annual reports of the Principals of the Male and Female Schools, of the Librarian, the Physician and the Treasurer, are also submitted for your information.

During the year the Board, with the view of reducing the expenditure, have purchased and removed the "Agnew House," in which the younger girls were placed, thus dispensing with the officers required for that building.

I would respectfully direct your attention to the report of Miss Sarah Byington, Principal of the Girls' School, shows that the number of pupils in this department on December 30, 1870, was fifty-seven; a decrease of twenty-four from 1869. The department in the school is good, and progress in the studies is usually satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary routine of school duties, the girls have been memory and rewired large portions of Scripture, some girls have committed to memory as many as one hundred verses during the year. The girls are fond of music, and have learned a number of pieces of music under the instruction of the teacher of music, Prof. Peacock.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The next report presented was that of the Librarian, W. J. Thompson.

The number of volumes now in the boys' library is 1,867; in the girls' library 200. The children have had access almost uninterruptedly each week during the year to the library, and the use of books has promoted the privilege that, as a consequence, some of the children have taken with them to their homes and introduced the habits of the department by providing us with a number of volumes of well selected, newly bound books, as the result of their reading some of the existing several excellent works. Those who are discharged have frequently expressed their thankfulness, and assumed that such offerings are highly appreciated by these children, and that they are needed in carrying out the design of their reformation and education. The report then closes by acknowledging donations of books and periodicals received from the Pittsburgh Commercial and other newspapers in this and other cities.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

W. H. Daly, physician in charge, then presented his report, in substance as follows:

An increased ratio of sickness has prevailed in the House during the past year, as will be seen by reference to the monthly tables. The average number of inmates during the year was 334.5. The report then enumerates at length the number of articles made and repaired in the shops, &c.

The health of the institution during the year has been good, with the exception of measles. The superintendent has continued to receive the attention which its importance demands. The boys have been employed in the garden, on the farm, and at work of the house, in the knitting department, and in the shops connected with the house. The manner while the girls have been engaged in the usual routine of domestic duties, tailoring, sewing, etc. The schools are also thoroughly classified, and, with the aid of faithful teachers, and the children are making considerable progress in their studies. The boys continue to take great interest in the music class, and the brass band will compare favorably with similar institutions. The discipline and the following exercises have been held in the Chapel on Sundays with good results.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The next report presented was that of J. G. McElhany, principal of the Boys' School.

The report shows that the number of pupils enrolled, December 30th, 1870, was 172, an increase of 18 during the year. Of these number, 11 did not know the alphabet; 6 could read and write; 30 were learning to read only; 41 could read and write; 40 were learning to read and write; 44 could read, write and figure. Of those discharged none were ignorant of the alphabet; 5 could read; 32 could read imperfectly; 20 could read well, and 25 could read, write and figure well; 11 could write well; 3 were ignorant of geography, and 36 were ignorant of grammar. Total number taught, 172. The arrangement of the school is about the same as last year, the only material change being in the text books. The advancement of the pupils has been as rapid as could be expected.

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

The report of Miss Sarah Byington, Principal of the Girls' School, shows that the number of pupils in this department on December 30, 1870, was fifty-seven; a decrease of twenty-four from 1869. The department in the school is good, and progress in the studies is usually satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary routine of school duties, the girls have been memory and rewired large portions of Scripture, some girls have committed to memory as many as one hundred verses during the year. The girls are fond of music, and have learned a number of pieces of music under the instruction of the teacher of music, Prof. Peacock.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The next report presented was that of the Librarian, W. J. Thompson.

The number of volumes now in the boys' library is 1,867; in the girls' library 200. The children have had access almost uninterruptedly each week during the year to the library, and the use of books has promoted the privilege that, as a consequence, some of the children have taken with them to their homes and introduced the habits of the department by providing us with a number of volumes of well selected, newly bound books, as the result of their reading some of the existing several excellent works. Those who are discharged have frequently expressed their thankfulness, and assumed that such offerings are highly appreciated by these children, and that they are needed in carrying out the design of their reformation and education. The report then closes by acknowledging donations of books and periodicals received from the Pittsburgh Commercial and other newspapers in this and other cities.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

W. H. Daly, physician in charge, then presented his report, in substance as follows:

An increased ratio of sickness has prevailed in the House during the past year, as will be seen by reference to the monthly tables. The average number of inmates during the year was 334.5. The report then enumerates at length the number of articles made and repaired in the shops, &c.

The health of the institution during the year has been good, with the exception of measles. The superintendent has continued to receive the attention which its importance demands. The boys have been employed in the garden, on the farm, and at work of the house, in the knitting department, and in the shops connected with the house. The manner while the girls have been engaged in the usual routine of domestic duties, tailoring, sewing, etc. The schools are also thoroughly classified, and, with the aid of faithful teachers, and the children are making considerable progress in their studies. The boys continue to take great interest in the music class, and the brass band will compare favorably with similar institutions. The discipline and the following exercises have been held in the Chapel on Sundays with good results.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The next report presented was that of J. G. McElhany, principal of the Boys' School.

The report shows that the number of pupils enrolled, December 30th, 1870, was 172, an increase of 18 during the year. Of these number, 11 did not know the alphabet; 6 could read and write; 30 were learning to read only; 41 could read and write; 40 were learning to read and write; 44